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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

On the Somme front the French have carried the sugar refinery at Genemont, a mile north of Ablaincourt on the road to Peronne. Whilst the British have simultaneously broken their way into the German trenches in the neighborhood of Thiepval, capturing 300 prisoners. At Guendecourt also, two miles east on the road running east from Encaucourt-Pabbay in the direction of le Transloy, they have advanced their positions.

On the Transylvania front the Rumanians have slowed down the advance of the Austro-German forces and are temporarily, at all events, holding their own on the Austrian side of the border.

On the eastern front there has been some fighting in Volhynia where both the Russians and the Germans claim success.

In Macedonia the Serbs have advanced somewhat along the left bank of the Tchora river. Simultaneously the French have cut the railway from Sere to Dedeagatch, southeast of the town, which is itself directly menaced by the British troops.



Map shows Strubha front and town of Sere, which is now menaced by allied forces.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—The official statement issued yesterday by the German general staff says:

Army of Prince Rupprecht: Violent artillery battles on both sides of the Somme, which extended over the Ancre, toward the north, attained their greatest violence between Courcellette and Rancourt and also on the Barleux-Ablaincourt front.

English attacks north of Thiepval led to hand-to-hand fighting in our lines. At one point the British obtained a firm foothold. Elsewhere they were repulsed with heavy losses. In the region of les Boeufs our opponents were repulsed.

The French attacked between Barleux and Ablaincourt. They obtained a foothold in the village and sugar factory of Genemont. At other places they were repulsed. The southern portion of Ablaincourt is in our possession.

Army of the German Crown Prince: There was a strong artillery fire east of the Meuse at intervals.

Eastern theater: On the front west of Lutsk increased fighting activity continues. A violent artillery fire, which extended from the Siravka front, on the Stokhod, as far as to the east of Gorochov, preceded Russian attacks, which were limited yesterday to the wooded territory south of Zaturze and the region of Bubnov. These were checked and repulsed.

There was also increased activity on the railway lines leading from Pluhov and Rohatyn to Tarnopol and on the Narayuvka river.

In the Carpathians we recaptured the summit of Smotecz, which we had lost on Sept. 21.

In the Kirilbaba sector Austro-Hungarian troops gained advantages in an attack and took 444 prisoners.

Balkan theater: Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen. The situation is unchanged.

Macedonian front: Strong enemy attacks west of the Monastir-Florina railway were unsuccessful. Attempts to attack east of the railway were frustrated. In the bend of the Tchora there is continued fighting, without any change in positions.

Transylvania: On the eastern front there have been successful encounters with enemy rear guards. At the frontier passes of Buzand there has been no essential change. On both sides of Szurdok pass Rumanian attacks have been repulsed. The Rumanians again have been driven from that portion of the ridge which they occupied the day before yesterday.

Sunday.—The official statement from general headquarters yesterday says: On the northern part of the front the British continued, as on previous days, lively reconnoitering activity.

On the Somme battle continues. A repetition of the hostile attacks north of the Somme on a large front as on Oct. 12 failed before our curtain of fire. Between the Ancre and Morval only one strong partial attack near Guendecourt developed completely, but it was defeated.

Attacks launched from the line of Morval-Bouchavesnes resulted almost without exception in heavy hand-to-hand fighting.

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CRUISER REPORTED SUNK
SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—A German submarine has sunk the French cruiser Rigel, the admiralty announces. The statement follows:

One of our submarines on Oct. 2, in the Mediterranean, sank the small French cruiser Rigel, built as a submarine destroyer, by two torpedo shots.

RUSSIA DENIES POSSIBILITY OF SEPARATE PEACE

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday.—Regarding reports of the possibility of a separate peace between Russia and Germany, the official Petrograd news agency is authorized categorically to deny these fantastic rumors spread by German agents in neutral countries to create distrust of Russia among her Allies.

It refers to the statement made to the press by M. Protopopoff, minister of interior, on his return from Imperial headquarters, as confirming the immutable decision of the imperial government to continue the war to the end and as furnishing fresh proof of the true intentions of Russia.

GERMAN SUBMARINE WAR CALLED ILLEGAL

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON, England, Saturday.—In addition to the views already published with regard to the activities of the U-53 off Nantucket, Lord Robert Cecil expressed his opinion as to the legality of the submarine boat's actions and remarked that there was perhaps no great difference between what the U-53 did off the American coast and what other German submarines did nearer home.

Replying to a question on the blacklist, Lord Robert, while declaring there will be no increased stringency in this matter, would not admit there will be any modification, except, of course, in the direction of removing names from the blacklist on presentation of satisfactory assurances regarding firms. He emphasized, however, that Britain in no way regarded a firm on the blacklist as an enemy firm. It only proposed not to allow British traders to trade with these firms. French and Italian law, on the other hand, regarded firms of enemy origin wherever situated as enemy firms and considered their goods liable to seizure anywhere. This was only another instance in which British law did not go nearly so far as the law of other allies.

EMBASSY CONFIRMS CONCESSION REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Chinese embassy today officially confirmed reports that the Japanese and Russian governments have protested against the railway and canal rights concessions to the American international corporation of New York, and the Siemens-Carey Company of St. Paul, Minn.

Embassy officials would not discuss the protests, but it is believed they have been laid before the state department.

RAILROAD ASKS WEIGHING OF MAILS

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has asked the interstate commerce commission to have the postoffice department establish a weighing of mails in the eastern division beginning Nov. 1. It states the last weighing was in the fall of 1912.

STRIKE SPREADS AT PANAMA

PANAMA, C. Z.—The strike started by Negro workers on the Panama canal is spreading. 500 street car employees have gone out, completely tying up the road. The bakers threaten to walk out tonight. Prisoners are cleaning the streets of Panama, the regular cleaners having quit work. The strike has not interrupted dredging in the canal.

CARRANZA FAMILY REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State department officials today volunteered an explanation of the report that General Carranza's family have left Mexico City. Advice to the department, it was said, were that the family had not yet left the capital but expected to go either to Queretaro or Saltillo for the pre-election convention soon to be held.

NEW BELGIAN DECREE

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
HAVRE, France, Monday.—An official Belgian communication gives a royal decree regarding punishment of persons assisting Germans in the foundation of the New University of Ghent.

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FLOATING BASE FOR SUBMARINE NOT IMPOSSIBLE

New London Officials Advance Theory While Denying Reports of Use of Local Ship to Help Submarine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW LONDON, Conn.—No supplies for any German submarine are being forwarded from this or any of the neighboring ports, according to the authorities in this city, although extensive provisions have been made for the long-expected appearance of the much-advertised German merchant submarine of the type of the Deutschland. Tugs, manned by local crews, are going out nightly for the purpose of piloting such a submarine through the narrow entrance into Long Island sound.

F. Valentine Chappell, a local business man and chairman of the Connecticut board of docks, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said: "I can conceive of no way in which any supplies could be carried out of this port without the fact becoming known within five minutes after the motor boat, tug or steamer had returned from her trip. This port is too closely watched; it is too much in the public eye at present to be used as a base for supplying German submarines."

"It is true that the Eastern Forwarding Company of Baltimore, an American corporation, but which is backed by German capital, has leased the big dock which the state recently completed on the New London side of the Thames. It is there that the German steamer Willehad, which took refuge in Boston at the outbreak of the war and which was brought from that port last summer, is moored. The Willehad brought no cargo from Boston and has taken none on board, although the company has assembled on the pier a large quantity of nickel, rubber and chrome steel, while at the head of the pier are four tank cars loaded with crude oil. All German submarines use oil, and not gasoline for their engines."

"The federal officials, Collector McGovern of Bridgeport, who is in charge of the district, and Collector Comstock of the New London custom house, have familiarized themselves with every move that has been made by the Eastern Forwarding Company, and the dock and pier is guarded night and day by United States government officers. The Bremen, it is understood from the officials of the forwarding company, is three weeks overdue, and in the belief that some serious event has delayed her, the officials are now looking for another boat, the America."

"There has been no secrecy in the dispatching of tugs to watch for these two boats. The forwarding company has not sent its own tugs, but has taken any available boat either in this port, Mystic or Westerly, and, if any of these craft was engaged in supplying any submarine off shore the fact would be known on the waterfront within five minutes after the crew came back."

"The state dock and pier in New London was built for the commerce of this port and we could not question the intentions of the Eastern Forwarding Company, when it offered to lease the property, any more than we could have questioned the White Star or the Cunard line, if either had desired to make New London the terminus of their transatlantic lines. I know that there are many sympathizers of the Allies in New London, and I have no doubt that any attempt to succor German submarines through this port would arouse them into almost instant action."

Along the water front it was stated that the officials of the Forwarding Company were taken by surprise when the German submarine appeared in Newport a week ago, and believing that it was the Bremen, several of them started for that city, only to be recalled when it was learned that the submarine was a war ship and not a merchant vessel.

It is the theory of these officials that the U-53 either has sufficient fuel and supplies for a round trip to this country or that the Germans have established a submarine base several hundred miles off the coast, in a part of the Atlantic which is seldom used by ordinary shipping. It is pointed out that the U-53 is a fast submarine.

(Continued on page five, column three)

HOSTILE RAID ON SOUTHERN GERMANY

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—An official statement gives supplementary details of an enemy air raid on southern Germany. The air squadron totaled from 40 to 50 machines and showered bombs on Donaueschingen, Allenshofen, Huelingen. Eachweiler, near Nuestdadt Hartsch, in the Kinzig valley, and on Rottwell. No military damage was done, and only slight damage to private property and the wounding of some civilians. At Tuebingen and at Oberndorf the total casualties were 27, including seven killed. One British aeroplane was among nine enemy aeroplanes brought down. The enemy in this fresh attack on peaceful German places, the statement adds, had to pay for his results which were without military importance.

CITIES OPPOSE ELEVATED ROAD FREIGHT PLANS

Somerville, Malden, Everett and Arlington Representatives Appear Before the State Public Service Commission

Municipal officials from Somerville, Malden, Everett and Arlington expressed strong opposition to the plans of the Boston Elevated and the Bay State street railways for operating a trolley freight service through these communities before the Massachusetts public service commission today.

They contended that their respective communities would receive no direct benefit from the traffic—in fact, that it would be detrimental to their interests—and that all the advantages would accrue to cities and towns at remote parts of the system.

This was the third hearing the commission has held on the petition of the Elevated for operation of two-car trolley freight trains to the north of Boston in conjunction with the Bay State railway. Already the two roads have developed a considerable business to the south of Boston and because of the revenue gained through the maintenance of this business it is now planning to extend it to cities and towns north of Boston.

John F. Meaney, acting chairman of the commission presided and there was a large attendance of officials. At the close of the hearing the question was taken under advisement.

In presenting the case for the Elevated, H. B. Potter, assistant to President Brush of the railway, said the establishment of additional freight service is a means to a considerable added revenue for the company which now is under investigation by a legislative committee with a view to determining its financial condition. He claimed that the service would be a benefit to all communities through which it operated, giving quicker delivery of freight in competition with the railroads.

He filed a set of plans showing the designs of the cars it is proposed to operate in trains, and he gave the details of the entire proposition. Following this Chairman Meaney asked if the cities of Boston, Chelsea and Cambridge were represented at the hearing, and receiving no response, called on Somerville.

Alderman Arthur M. Richardson of Somerville said that the public works committee of the board of aldermen went on record as unanimously opposed to the freight plans and that when this committee reported to the full board the latter took similar action. He declared that the Somerville Board of Trade does not want the freight cars moving through the city and that the citizens do not want it.

He voiced opposition to both the single freight cars and the cars it is planned to operate in trains. The streets of Somerville, he said, are too narrow to permit the cars to run without leading to congestion. William Fleming and Walter L. Daggett, other members of the board of aldermen of that city, were recorded as in opposition at today's hearing.

Harvey L. Boutwell, city solicitor of Malden, said if the company proposes to make a main thoroughfare of Malden for the operation of these proposed freight trains from Nashua and other points to Boston it was a most serious matter for the people of his community. He pointed out that the Elevated is not planning, apparently, the erection of a freight depot there, neither is it to provide a method of delivery to the consignees.

The cars which it is proposed to operate, said he, weigh from 75 to 90 tons, would create undue noise and deterioration of streets. He proposed that the company consider some agreement with the Boston & Maine railroad whereby the freight trains could be operated to and from Boston over the tracks of the Saugus branch. This branch, he said, is not used extensively and he thought the freight cars could operate to advantage over them, preventing congestion in the streets of the city.

H. S. Nichols, city solicitor for Everett, asserted that the 37,000 people residing in that city would receive practically no benefits from the service if it is permitted to be operated through the community.

Philip A. Kendrick, counsel for Arlington, held that the citizens of that town would not be aided, that the

ALLIES AGAIN EXPLAIN NEED OF CENSORSHIP

Reply to United States Reiterates Legal Points and Promises to Reduce to Minimum the Inconvenience and Delays

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The identical replies of Great Britain and France, incorporated in one note, are given out by the state department as the latest development in the mail seizures controversy between the United States and the Allies.

The reply is taken to indicate two important facts. The first is that the Allies do not recede from the position they have heretofore maintained, namely, their right to examine neutral mails to prevent contraband either in the form of goods or information from reaching the enemy. The second important point is that the Allies reiterate even in stronger language than in the past its purpose to reduce to the minimum the unavoidable inconvenience of neutrals.

The following technical paraphrase of the note has been prepared at the British embassy and is given as a comprehensive outline of the full document that is now before the state department:

The views of the United States government and of the Allies agree on certain points, for instance, that the postal union convention does not apply, and that postal packages may be examined to see if they contain contraband. This being so it is necessary to open postal bags and examine them and this examination cannot take place at sea without delay and inconvenience. Arrangements have now been made to carry on the examination with the least possible delay and to forward innocent articles to their destination.

The Allies recognize that mails on ships forcibly brought into port must be treated exactly in the same way as on ships on the high seas.

Ships voluntarily coming into port, by order of the owners, in order to obtain certain advantages are subject to the law of the land whether in peace or war. (See U. S. v. Dickelman, Scotts Cases 264.)

The Hague Convention II. does not apply because it was not accepted by some of the belligerents. The German government has itself taken this view. In general the Allies are prepared to accept the principle in the preamble as to "guarantees due to peaceful commerce and legitimate business" but they cannot abandon their right to prevent the fraudulent use by the enemy of neutral mails for belligerent purposes. As laid down in the case of the Atlanta, Scotts Cases 750, information can be as useful a means of war as ammunition and must be treated in the same way.

As a matter of fact information as to military operations and especially as to enemy plots in neutral countries especially the United States has been discovered in this way.

An examination of precedents shows that the great powers have claimed the right to intercept enemy correspondence in neutral mails and as in the President's proclamation of May 12, 1862, to regard things and information as equally contraband of war. Intercepted enemy correspondence was used in the United States courts during the civil war and was also laid before Congress. The Mexican or Spanish wars can hardly be quoted as precedents as the circumstances were entirely different.

The Allies will do all in their power to forward without interruption and delay all innocent commercial documents and correspondence and have given instructions accordingly. Money orders, however, to enemy address are the equivalent of money, which is always considered contraband.

The Allies hold that it is their right as belligerents to exercise on the high seas the control recognized by the law of nations necessary to prevent the transport of anything which might be used by the enemy in the conduct of war or to increase his resources. But they pledge themselves to do all in their power to prevent the exercise of their belligerent rights from interfering with neutral rights, and, while maintaining the above rules, the Allies are prepared to examine all complaints as to abuses or mistakes and to take the requisite measures of redress.

Separate memoranda have been already communicated by the British government detailing the reforms of procedure already introduced with a view to reducing the inconvenience to neutrals to a minimum as well as the results of inquiries into the separate cases brought before the notice of the government.

Text of Memorandum

Anglo-French Reply to Note Protesting Mail Censorship

The Anglo-French memorandum reads as follows: The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State, British Embassy, Washington, Oct. 14, 1916.

Sir.—In conformity with instructions received from Viscount Grey of Fallodon, His Majesty's principal secretary

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NICHOLAS II. LAND NAME GIVEN TO LAND IN ARCTIC

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday.—The land discovered during 1913-14 in the Arctic ocean by Captain Vilkitsky's hydrographic expedition is incorporated as a part of Russian territory and will be known as Nicholas II. Land.

INVESTIGATION OF MILK COMBINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Investigations of the charges that combinations among the producers and the distributors are acting in restraint of trade and caused the milk strike, were continued this morning before William N. Dyckman, special referee, after a postponement of several days taken to allow the district attorney's office more time in preparation of the case.

The outcome of this investigation is expected to make public details concerning the milk business in this state which will be of the greatest interest to other states where the milk problem presents itself for solution periodically.

M. BATOCKI HINTS AT HIS RESIGNATION

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—The Reichstag has adjourned until the 26th inst., after the food question debate, during which M. Batocki answered numerous complaints and hinted at his resignation.

The early potato period, he said, had been an anxious one and the main crop could not be called good. He hoped further inconveniences would not occur, but nothing definite could be predicted, especially concerning potatoes.

SWEDISH MISSION TO UNITED KINGDOM

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Monday.—According to the Dagens Nyheter, the Swedish commercial mission which has proceeded to London will negotiate with the British government regarding the commercial situation on Thursday.

The paper published the Swedish commercial mission's announcement that the Anglo-Swedish negotiations regarding certificates of origin for Swedish goods imported into England have achieved a preliminary agreement abolishing the interest clause, the Swedish exporter guaranteeing no enemy interest.

SUBSEA RESTRICTIONS IN NORWEGIAN WATER

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Monday.—Belligerent submarines are prohibited from entering Norwegian territorial waters, except for the purpose of saving human life, rendered necessary by the stress of weather. If the prohibition is disregarded, submarines risk being attacked. Neutral submarines may enter by daylight, provided they fly the national flag, and are not submerged, but must accept the risk of being damaged by mistake. This applies also to mercantile submarines.

CONGRESS OPENS ITS SESSION AT MANILA

MANILA, P. I.—The Philippine Congress was inaugurated today in the presence of 20,000 persons. Sergio Osmena and Manuel Quezon, former Filipino delegate to the United States Congress, were elected respectively speaker of the House and president of the Senate. Governor-General Harrison in his message announced that hereafter the department heads would be Filipinos.

HUNTSVILLE OUT OF SUGAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS SOUTHERN BUREAU

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—This city is out of sugar for the first time since civil war days. Wholesalers and jobbers say the car shortage is responsible.

GERMAN COAL SYNDICATE

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

BERLIN, Germany, Monday.—The Rhensish Westphalian Coal Syndicate, upon whose maintenance the government insisted last year, has been renewed to March 31, 1922.

BLACK LIST NOTE DELAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British black list note has not arrived at the state department, officials said today. The delay is said to be due to the fact that it is coming by mail.

MEXICO HOLDS ELECTIONS

LAREDO, Tex.—Elections for senators and deputies were held in various parts of Mexico Saturday. The Mexican Congress is to meet at Queretaro on Nov. 30.

BRAZIL WAR REGULATION
By the United Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—A bill regulating the admission into Brazil of persons injured in the European war is being pressed by Deputy Gustavo Barroso.

GOVERNMENT AT SALONIKA GIVEN ALLIES' SUPPORT

Entente Powers Uphold View Greece Has Two Governments—Movement Leaders Not in the New Provisional Ministry

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

SALONIKA, Greece, Monday.—The recognition of the provisional government and of Athens government by the Allies indicates that the Entente Powers support the view that Greece has two governments under one King. The recognition of the provisional government occurred on Tuesday, an intimation of this being sent to Crete.

M. Politis has arrived in Salonika to assume the foreign affairs portfolio in the provisional government.

That government contains none of the three leaders of the movement M. Venizelos, Admiral Kountouriotis or General Danglis and it is consequently still possible for King Constantine to call it to his assistance without having to act directly with M. Venizelos.

At Thursday's banquet given by the Committee of National Defense in honor of members of the provisional government, 300 guests were present, including local civil and military authorities and provincial deputies. M. Venizelos delivered a vigorous speech which was broken by constant shouts of approval.

He described Greece as a people who, during 90 years, had sacrificed everything to the national idea and who by political successes and exploits and wars during the last five years had shown themselves worthy of liberty and their aspirations and who had been led to the brink of a precipice by conscienceless monarchy, making common cause with politicians of a decadent epoch. He denounced vigorously the fact that when the world war afforded them opportunity of realizing their national ideal the people were made to form an alliance with their hereditary enemies and above all to disown their obligations under the alliance with Serbia.

At this point there were shouts of "Down with the King," "Long Live Serbia."

King Constantine, according to Prussian conceptions, M. Venizelos added, believes himself to be King by grace of God, a conception diametrically opposed to the view of the nation which admits a regime of royalty but desires that royalty be democratic.

The people regard the King as the first servant of the state and attribute to him not the right to impose his personal will, but his duty is to watch without respite over the sovereignty of the people, to prevent the latter suffering prejudice.

Our constitution, M. Venizelos said, by its historical origin and its letter and spirit leaves no doubt regarding this questionable sovereignty of the people, but from the moment that the constitution has been violated in circumstances so critical it becomes unnecessary to convocate after a national assembly with the object of drawing up a new and invulnerable rampart against future violations on the part of a monarchical chief.

Today we all have to accomplish our efforts for the purpose of organizing ourselves militarily without delay, so as to drive out the hereditary enemy from our territory and fulfill our duty as an ally towards a friendly people whose heroism and ardent love of the fatherland have won the admiration of the whole world.

At this, there was an extraordinary scene of enthusiasm in favor of Serbia.

Provisional Government

Members of New Ministry Are Announced

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
PARIS, France, Monday.—The Journal reports from Athens that the provisional government established at Salonika is as follows: M. Repoullos, premier; M. Negropoulos, minister of finance; M. Politis, minister of foreign affairs; M. Agriopoulos, under secretary of foreign affairs; M. Miaoulis, minister of marine; M. Soppoulis, minister of interior; M. Dingas, minister of education; M. Michaelacopoulos, minister of commerce.

M. Spyrosimos has been appointed president of the chamber, the convocation of which is being considered.

Control of Railways

Decisions Reached by Entente in Greece

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
ATHENS, Greece, Monday.—The minister of communications received the names of the Entente officers controlling the Larissa and Thessalonian railways. (Larissa is the head of the Greek railway near the old Turkish border.)

During an interview with M. Cantas the following decisions were made: The departure of soldiers for Thessaly is forbidden, whether armed or unarmed; the transport of munitions, war material and provisions in large quantities is also forbidden, the above measures to apply to intermediate stations between Athens and Larissa.

(Continued on page nine, column four)

NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

SERBIA CALLED MOST RESOLUTE OF ALLIED GROUP

Interview With M. Boskovich Emphasizes Importance of Role Country Played—Nationality and Balkan Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Serbia is of all the Entente Allies the most resolute to fight to the end for the cause of liberty and the integrity of treaties, and for the enforcement of the great ideal of nationality." This was the opinion expressed recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by M. Boskovich, the retiring Serbian minister in London, whose great ethnographical and historical knowledge and ability in interpreting the ideals of Serbia have well served the interests of his country in the office which he now vacates. It may be admitted that Serbia has now everything to gain by the victory of the Entente, but it must also be admitted that the central powers would have been glad at different times to have bought off so redoubtable an opponent as Serbia.

The importance of the rôle of Serbia is perhaps not even now sufficiently appreciated in the west. Yet the part played both before and during the war by the political schemes which would have pushed Central Europe to the Bosphorus and extended the sway of the German Emperor beyond Constantinople to Bagdad are becoming more and more appreciated even by the uninitiated. Serbia has always lain athwart these ambitions which the developing idea of a great Jugo-Slav state has threatened with complete extinction. Moreover, the extraordinary resolution and valor with which Serbia, single-handed, held so long the bridge joining the central powers with their allies, Bulgaria and Turkey, entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the Entente, and, it may be added, to the satisfaction of the aspirations which are only reasonable in a virile and developing nation. And as a sheer spectacle of greatness, who can ever forget how the Serbian soldiers, fighting against overwhelming odds, resisted for many weeks the first Austrian avalanche of men and guns? Who can ever forget how, finally demoralized by their terrible experiences, fighting many of them without weapons or with the rifles of their comrades as they fell, they suddenly gathered themselves together when it appeared as if all hope must be abandoned, summoned again the determination to conquer, broke the Austrian advance, and in 1915 swept their foes beyond the Danube?

It will never be placed to the credit of the "Entente" Allies that they failed to save the little countries of Belgium and Serbia. But Serbian officers are convinced that they could have beaten back the second Austro-German invasion had it not been for the fatal stab-in-the-back from Bulgaria. "The Austro-Germans," M. Boskovich contended to The Christian Science Monitor representative, "would never have got beyond Rudnik had it not been for that," and he went on to say that every Serbian soldier remembered that fact as he fought on the left of his Allies at Salonika. Bulgaria can expect no forgiveness from Serbia and the Serbian peasants are fighting with the intensity of men who have been treacherously attacked from behind in the hour of crisis, and have watched their country being burned and ravaged. "For," M. Boskovich contended, "there has never been anything in the history of Serbia, to equal the cold fury of the Magyar massacres in Serbia and the Bulgarian massacres of Serbians in Macedonia. Around Pripel particularly families of 10 to 15, from the great-grandmother to the youngest child were exterminated by the Bulgarians. It is the opinion of many experts," the Serbian minister added, "that the population of Serbia is nearly 1,000,000 less than before the war."

But if the Entente are victorious it is a greater Serbia that will arise on the ashes of the first, a new state which will include Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. And this not by dominating unwilling peoples as a reward for military exertions, but by the natural enforcement of the rule of nationality. Joining together one people who have been too long unnaturally held apart. "For," M. Boskovich pointed out, "it is a homogeneous Slav race which stretches all the way from the Iskar river to the Adriatic sea." There are problems to be solved before this ideal of a greater Jugo-Slav state is realized, if the indispensable gateway to the Adriatic and the rights of the people of the Banat of Temesvar to join with their relatives beyond the Danube are to be granted.

As regards the Adriatic, M. Boskovich is convinced that the justice of Serbia's needs on that sea will not be seriously contested. Italy, which has overcome so many difficulties in achieving her own national unity and greatness cannot, he thinks, deny its rights to Serbia if her own strategic position on the Adriatic is safeguarded. As to the Banat the rights of Serbia are based on national, political, economic and strategic considerations. "On the score of nationality," M. Boskovich remarked, "Russia has no claim to Constantinople, yet the strategic and economic necessity of Russia securing a free outlet to the Mediterranean is held by the Allies to justify her claims to it. The strategic need for Serbia to have a zone beyond the Danube protecting Belgrade must equally be admitted. It is impos-

sible that Serbia can continue with her capital on the frontier so open to attack as now and it would not be satisfactory that Austro-Hungarian domination of the zone covering Belgrade should be replaced by the domination of any other country, however friendly. And to this and economic and political considerations has to be added the right in virtue of nationality since the Banat is the oldest Serbian land and three quarters of its soil is in Serbian hands. The first Serb colony in history within the mountains was the Banat. But if Russia is reasonable there will be no difficulty in arriving at an understanding on this question. "And," M. Boskovich added, "there has never been any quarrel between Rumania and Serbia in the whole of their history and I am certain these cordial relations will not be clouded by this question." In this connection M. Boskovich reminded The Christian Science Monitor representative that the Serbians were now fighting with the Rumanians in the Dobruja to the strength of a division made up of Serbian volunteers from Russia.

Touching again on the question of union among the southern Slav peoples, the right of which was admitted in all the Entente countries, M. Boskovich remarked that the sense of nationality had always been strong in Serbia, Bosnia and Montenegro. From the beginning of the Turkish invasion in the Balkans till the beginning of the nineteenth century, when finally the domination of the Turk was swept away, Serbia had continually revolted against Turkish tyranny. There had been a time when Serbia had been, as it were, obliterated, but the strong national sentiment had remained and Serbia had risen again. What had particularly developed in the past 50 years, and with special rapidity in the last decade, was the sense of Serbo-Croat unity.

Serbia, M. Boskovich remarked, achieved her own independence unaided. Bulgaria the other hand had her independence forced upon her by the powers. In all her history, Bulgaria never revolted against the Turks. She preferred submission to the perils of resistance. When the Russians finally marched into Bulgaria and freed it from the Turk, the Bulgarians allowed them to do so utterly unassisted. Only some 3000 Bulgarian volunteers from Russia lent them any assistance. The Bulgarians, M. Boskovich said, are good fighters, very obstinate, but very submissive to the overlord, such as was the Turk. They are, however, greedy and rapacious, and their success in the first Balkan war inflated them with pride which their alliance with what they regarded as an unconquerable power like Germany has intensified. It does not do to talk too much about Bulgaria's policy being Ferdinand's policy, or Radoslavoff's policy. It is the Bulgarian people's policy. They have always yearned for a Bulgarian hegemony in the Balkans and still talk boastfully of a Bulgaria washed by three seas. If Bulgaria were allowed to keep Macedonia, M. Boskovich remarked emphatically, within a few years she would make further drive westwards towards the Adriatic. To understand the Balkan situation it is necessary to realize that Bulgaria is the most ambitious nation in the Balkans. She aspires to be the Prussia of the Balkans, and to secure peace it is necessary to destroy the power of Bulgaria to disturb it. The treaty of Bucharest established an equilibrium in the Balkans which Bulgaria could not disturb without raising against herself a very powerful combination of the other nations. Hence the wisdom of those western critics who thought Bulgaria had been badly treated and wished to disturb the treaty of Bucharest. The only way to make a friend of the Bulgarian, M. Boskovich added with a laugh, is to lick him.

Here again, M. Boskovich remarked, the enforcement of the idea of nationality will solve the problem. Bulgaria should be pressed back within the area inhabited by people of Bulgarian extraction. If that be the test, the Bulgarian claim to Macedonia cannot be upheld for a moment. There can be no Bulgarian partisans in Macedonia who express Bulgarian sentiments with all the fanaticism of the renegade. In the same way there are Muhammadan Serbs in Bosnia whose sentiments, although racially they are pure Serbs, being descendants of the Serbian aristocracy which was wiped out by the Turks, are sympathetic to Turkey. Similarly there are the Muhammadan Greeks in Crete, racially pure Greeks, but full of Turkish sentiment. If, however, actual kinship is made the test as to what territory is to be given to Bulgaria, the latter will not be allowed further west than the region of her old capital as far as the river Iskar and Ithimion and in the Bulgarianized areas westward of these lines Bulgarian sentiment will disappear in a few years.

Enforce the rule of nationality. Remove from Bulgaria the power to dominate and there will be peace in the Balkans. Serbia is an element of peace there, not of disturbance. You must remember that the mass of Serbians are of one class. There is a small bourgeoisie class, a class of intellectuals, but the great mass are peasants. Serbians are very independent, there is no sense of inequality among them; the peasant of the village feels himself to be on precisely the same footing as the most advanced intellectual. The Serbians in a word are the most democratic people in Europe and this itself is a guarantee of peace.

In conclusion M. Boskovich thanked The Christian Science Monitor for the service it had rendered in stating Serbia's case from time to time, and in helping to remove that cloud of misconception which had enshrouded Serbia and hid its real qualities from western eyes. This was due to the fact that nearly all the news about

Serbia published in the west came via Budapest and Vienna, where indeed most of it was manufactured. A campaign of misrepresentation, a skillful utilization of everything that would cast discredit on us, the minister remarked, was part of Austria-Hungary's preparation for our overthrow. I am, thankful that these efforts failed and that this cloud is rapidly being cleared away.

BURSARIES AWARDED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The New South Wales education department, at the request of the premier, has furnished an exhaustive report upon the first bursaries awarded under the bursary amendment act of 1912. The bursary board awarded 300 bursaries as from Jan. 1, 1913. One hundred and ninety-six of these bursaries were given to boys and 104 to girls, but two boys and two girls did not accept the bursaries offered, so that the number actually awarded was 296. For various reasons 33 boys and 13 girls surrendered their bursaries before they had reached the standard of the intermediate certificate, and it is significant of the demand for boy labor that of the 46 surrendered bursaries, 33 were held by boys and 13 by girls.

At the intermediate examination held at the close of 1914, 136 boys and 55 girls holding bursaries succeeded in gaining the certificate. Some of the others elected to take an additional year for this intermediate course, while some, apparently discouraged by their failure to pass the examination, surrendered their bursaries. Thirteen pupils who were of advanced educational standing when the full secondary course in 1914 and left school, while 114 boys and 72 girls are still in attendance. Of the original 296 students, therefore, who were given bursaries, 190, equal to 67 per cent, have either completed, or will complete this year, the full secondary course.

It is expected that 110 boys and 51 girls will compete for the leaving certificates examination, which is to commence on Nov. 13, while the remaining four boys and 21 girls have repeated a year's work, and presumably will sit for the leaving certificate in 1917.

"When it is remembered," said the premier, "that bursaries are only awarded to the children of parents of limited incomes it is extremely gratifying to find that with the assistance given by the department such a large proportion of boys and girls have been enabled to complete a full course of secondary education, with the possibility of a university education next year. We are quite justified in stating that the majority of these boys and girls would have had to remain satisfied with a primary course of education had it not been for the provision of the bursary amendment act of 1912."

One of the conditions attached to the granting of state bursaries admitting to courses of secondary education is that the total income of parents or guardians must not exceed a quota of £50 for each member of the family (including parents or guardians, but excluding children earning 10s. or more weekly). This rule does not apply when the parents or guardians' income is less than £200.

The premier has approved the adoption of certain rules affecting claims of soldiers when in special cases no conditions as to income are imposed, and if the wage-earning powers have been impaired since joining the Australian Imperial force the applicant should be assisted, the board determining in each case the degree of assistance towards the education of children in accordance with the degree of disability of the applicant.

IRISH HOUSING PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Pembroke Urban district council has just completed a housing scheme for workingmen within its area. The plan included the scheme at Clonsilla, Donnybrook, Ballsbridge, Sandymount, and Irishtown. The scheme embraces accommodation for all classes of working people in the neighborhood, the rents being graduated according to the means of the occupiers. The chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. DuKe, fulfilled his first public engagement in Ireland by attending the ceremony which had been arranged to celebrate the completion of this housing scheme. The Pembroke scheme, which is devised to house 759 families, has been so arranged that no loss is expected to fall on the ratepayers, as the rents payable covered all the outgoings, including the repayment of capital, interest, insurance and repairs. In an address to the people of Pembroke, the chief secretary said, I want to enlist your sympathies, and the sympathies of all men of good will, in the greater problem which must appeal to every Irishman, and which, as I think, must appeal to any statesman who sees it close at hand, and that is the great problem of the solution of the housing difficulty in the City of Dublin. If I have trespassed upon all your indulgence, he continued, in referring to that trouble, it is because it is quick and fresh in my thoughts, and because this is the first opportunity I take of addressing the Irish people upon the soil of Ireland. I want to speak of it as a very urgent problem of the day, with the intention, so far as I have strength or influence while I have responsibility in this matter, whether in a public position or as a private citizen, to contribute my part to the material well-being of the ancient metropolis of this island.

WAGE DEMANDS OF RAILWAYMEN IN SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—As mentioned in cable dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the South Wales railwaymen decided to suspend their resolution to strike until further negotiations between the men and the railway companies had been concluded. This decision was "come to as the result of the intervention of Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P. Addressing a meeting of the workers at Cardiff in the afternoon following their decision, Mr. Thomas said that he based the claim of the railwaymen on the ground that railwaymen were as essential in this national crisis as the men in the trenches, and the wages and conditions of the railwaymen were not such as to enable them as public servants to maintain a proper basis of efficiency. Mr. Thomas then mentioned that in course of negotiations, the companies first offered them a meeting of 3s a week but that they were prepared to give 3s, or alternatively they were prepared to take the matter to arbitration. His reply to arbitration was that they could not arbitrate on the question whether a man prepared to work was entitled to at least a living wage. Another proposal of the companies was that a distinction should be made between married and single men. They felt, however, that it was the business of the state, not of the employers, to differentiate between married and single men, and, further, that nothing could be more invidious than that different conditions should prevail among men doing precisely the same work. Such a position would be absurd and illogical and would result in disaster. The representatives of the men were unanimous in rejecting the proposal. Then the offer of arbitration was submitted to the executive council who refused it.

On the following morning there appeared in the press what was called a "Bureau statement," saying that an offer of 3s a week had been made with an offer that any additional amount should go to arbitration. This was inaccurate. The offer made was of 3s, or arbitration. On Friday afternoon the full executive committee of the union went to the board of trade. Among those who came into the room to meet them were Mr. Runciman, Mr. Montagu, the minister of munitions; Dr. Addison, his assistant; Mr. Arthur Henderson, the labor adviser to the government; Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, General Sir William Robertson and the First Lord.

Mr. Runciman explained that they had been called together because the government recognized the difficulty and the danger of the situation in view of the belief that there might be a stoppage that week-end, and they asked Sir William Robertson, a man they could all respect, to address them. It was understood they were to be given a very grave statement as to the position of the war, and as to what would happen if even one hour's stoppage was to take place. Mr. Thomas said he wanted the companies to hear them also. He asked the president of the board of trade, therefore, if it would not be better for both sides to hear the statement instead of only one being lectured. To this Sir William Robertson readily agreed, and he told them that in his judgment the position at the present moment was such that a stoppage would be fatal to the men at the front.

Another thing which happened at the board of trade was that the inaccuracy of the statement about the offer made to the men which had appeared in the press was discussed, and a meeting was arranged for that night at which the offer, as it had appeared, was made. The offer of 3s was dated from that week, and any additional arbitration offer was to be retrospective. The offer was not accepted, and as a deadlock had been reached they decided to summon a special general meeting.

After firmly insisting that the South Wales railwaymen had no right to isolate themselves from other railwaymen, and reminding them that their claim for 10s. would be best enhanced by a national movement, Mr. Thomas said, "No effort has been spared to fight your battle. No effort will be spared if I have a voice left to fight and to lead you. Both sides ought to strain every effort to avert a crisis at this moment. I am fighting your cause, but I am not going to lose sight of the danger which faces us at the present moment. It is a danger you will be unwise to burke. This morning I met the delegates from your branches. If I wanted evidence of the determination of all grades and of the whole of Wales, I got it drilled into me at that meeting. By a narrow majority which, I suppose, would have been a huge minority if I had not been present, they decided not to put into operation the resolution to stop work tonight, but to give the negotiations another chance. You may condemn me for influencing them, but I have no regrets. I did it because I know it is for the best, and because I am certain that if you were to stop tonight not only would it be disastrous in the national interest, but it would split our society from top to bottom. I ask you to endorse the decision of the conference."

The resolution of the conference which was then submitted to the meeting called for the suspension of the decision to cease work, but reaffirmed the previous declaration that nothing less than the concession of the full 10s. a week increase would be accepted as a satisfactory settlement, and that this should take effect from Aug. 4. The resolution called upon the special general meeting to insist upon the just claims of the men being met, or to declare a na-

tional strike and adjourned the conference until the following Sunday to discuss the result of the action of the conference, and to decide what further steps should be taken. By a show of hands the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

AUTUMN MEETING OF INSTITUTE OF METALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the recent annual autumn meeting of the Institute of Metals, held in London, papers were read by Mr. Ernest A. Smith, A. R. S. M., M. I. M. E., on the "Development of the Spelter Industry"; by Messrs. C. H. Mathewson and E. M. Thalheimer of Yale on the "Annealing of Arsenical Brass Containing 51 and 62.5 Per Cent of Copper"; by Mr. W. R. Ingalls of the United States on "Cadmium in Spelter," and by Dr. W. D. Helderman of Utrecht University on the "Allotropy of Silver."

Mr. Smith's paper dealt with the history, methods of production and industrial applications, and the present status of the zinc industry. In tracing the development of the spelter industry from its commencement in the sixteenth century, Mr. Smith drew attention to the steady growth of the industry on the continent during the last century. Germany, he said, taking advantage of her natural resources in zinc ore and coal, early took the lead as the largest producer not only in Europe, but in the world.

For many years Germany remained the chief zinc producer, but in recent years rapid strides had been made in zinc smelting in America, which now took first place as the largest producer. Mr. Smith made reference to the spelter convention, which had hitherto largely controlled the output and price of zinc. In dealing with the ores of zinc, he emphasized the importance of zinc concentrates as a source of the metal, the successful smelting of which had caused considerable difficulty in the distillation process. He described the various electric furnaces for zinc smelting, and the hydro-metallurgical processes of zinc extraction. The industrial uses of zinc were considered in detail, special attention being given to the zinc alloys. In this connection Mr. Smith thought that the extension of the use of zinc in the future would be dependent in no small degree on the discovery of new alloys suitable for industrial purposes.

Messrs. C. H. Mathewson and E. M. Thalheimer, the authors of the paper on "The Annealing of Arsenical Brass," were called upon in 1914 to make tests for the purpose of selecting a brass mixture based upon the use of Copper Range copper—a "Lake" brand containing about 0.3 per cent of arsenic—and of specifying forms of heat treatment which would give satisfaction in the manufacture of heavy tube. The particular process for which this material was intended consisted essentially in hot-rolling a thick cake to a circular disk about one half inch thick, annealing, and then cupping the disk, after which tube is produced by a number of closing-in and drawing operations, each preceded by annealing treatment. It is thus apparent that the material must be adapted to hot working, and, in addition, must possess a high order of ductility when cold, so that it may flow freely between the punch and die.

As a result of preliminary tests on several mixtures, the authors recommended material containing 62.5 per cent of copper, which, as ordinarily cast from Copper Range copper, would contain not more than 0.16 per cent of arsenic. Using a high grade of spelter, there would be no difficulty in hot-rolling brass containing a considerably higher percentage of copper than this. It is their impression that hot-rolling properties of these alloys are largely dependent upon the lead content and the amount of the Beta constituent present at the rolling heat. The main purpose of their paper was to present the results of tests which show comparisons between the properties of brass containing (1) 62.5 per cent of copper and very little arsenic (0.024 per cent), (2) 62.5 per cent of copper and considerable arsenic (0.120 per cent) and (3) 61 per cent of copper and considerable arsenic (0.139 per cent) after different forms of heat treatment.

In view of the importance of brass to the cartridge case maker, the latter has to take every precaution that his alloy is pure. Cadmium is one of the impurities that has to be guarded against. It occurs in most samples of spelter to a greater or lesser extent. In his note on this subject before the Institute of Metals, Mr. W. R. Ingalls stated that the electrolytic process of zinc extraction affords an easy means for the separation of cadmium. He also stated that a good deal of the high grade and intermediate spelter that America had sold to Great Britain at fancy prices during the last 18 months was redistilled common spelter. Great Britain, he added, ought to have bought common spelter and redistilled it herself.

In his paper on "The Allotropy of Silver," Dr. W. D. Helderman presented both an historical monograph and a record of experimental work. From the latter he concluded that silver has a transition point at about 77 degrees C. Pure silver consists of (at least) three allotropes (monotropic) forms. All objects made of silver are in a metastable condition as a result of the retardation in the transition of the altered form. All physical constants of silver (excepting the atomic weight) refer to indefinite mixtures of the different allotropic forms. New experiments are wanted to obtain constants for the different forms of silver in a pure state.

JUTE CONTRACTS FOR DUNDEE GIVE RISE TO PROBLEMS

Reported Agreement Entered Into by India Office Meets With Opposition in Calcutta

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—A certain amount of excitement has arisen in jute circles in Calcutta by reason of a remarkable contract which the India office in London is said to have concluded with Messrs. Ralli Brothers, of Calcutta, Karachi and London, the well-known jute and piece goods merchants. It is reported—and so far there has been no attempt to deny it—that the India office, on behalf of the home government, has entered into a contract with Messrs. Ralli to buy from them, on behalf of the Dundee jute mills, all the jute required by the latter for the sailbags which they are turning out in connection with the war. Hitherto this business has been divided among five firms, of whom Ralli Brothers has been one, and the reported reason for the step which has just been taken is that the Dundee manufacturers are paying too much for their jute. By restricting the buying to one firm, the government, it is thought, considers that it will enable Dundee to get its raw material a little more cheaply.

The quantity of jute consumed by the Dundee mills is, of course, very small compared to the enormous aggregate represented by the Calcutta production. Still, it is believed to amount to some 12 lakhs of bales, and the quantity for which orders are said to have been placed with Ralli Brothers is said to be six lakhs of bales, worth £2,000,000 (sterling). It is easy to understand why the other shippers who have passed over in favor of Ralli should grumble at this deal. But apart from their grievances, a number of other objections have been urged against the action of the government.

The change will affect various subsidiary interests, such as the jute brokers, the exchange brokers, the freight brokers and the bankers. A still more important consideration is its effect upon the price of jute, which in turn will react to the detriment of the grower, the latter only just recovering from the effects of the slump of two years ago. Under the monopoly Messrs. Ralli will hold the grower and dealer in the hollow of their hand. "The jute crop of all Bengal," says the Englishman, "is now beginning to pour into Calcutta. But in Calcutta the godown (warehouse) accommodation at Hathkols and Chutpur is limited in quantity. Dealers cannot afford to store jute, nor have they the accommodation if the margin of profit permitted them to do so. They must turn over their stock rapidly, or they are ruined. . . . In normal seasons and under normal conditions of business they can do so. . . . There is competition among shippers for their stocks. . . . Under the conditions, six lakhs of bales are taken out of the influence of free competition. The sole purchaser has all the cards in his hands and can if he likes beat the figure down to a limit that will mean serious loss in the morrow. Not merely can he refrain from purchase, he can do so confidently, for every goods train that arrives and every country boat that moors itself to the riverbank will further fill the overfilled godowns until the final point is reached, and the unfortunate dealers must take any price that is offered."

The Calcutta mills, of course, stand to gain considerably by the arrangement. Already the price of raw jute has slumped several rupees a bale, and the mills are only waiting for it to go low enough to buy up all their requirements for at least another year.

Apart from the questions arising out of the granting of a monopoly, the trade in Calcutta is indignant in the first place because so far as can be ascertained the whole thing has been decided in London, without the slightest attempt to consult business opinion on the spot. Presumably if this had been done, Messrs. Ralli would not have been selected, as they are by no means the largest shippers to Dundee, although they are by far the largest shippers of jute to other centers. In the second place, the house of Ralli, while its proprietors are all British subjects, and have been so for generations, has a pronouncedly Greek name, and a Greek name also predominates among its numerous assistants. Now, if there is one nationality for which the British commercial man has "no use" at the present juncture, it is the Greek. The cry has been raised—"If a monopoly has to be created, why create it in favor of a firm with a Greek name? Why not have chosen any one of the competing firms in preference?"

The Statesman professes to find the deal a highly mysterious one, and says: "The expert knowledge of those engaged in the jute industry has failed to throw any light on the matters which have prompted the home government to disturb the ordinary course of trade." It denies that the price of jute has risen to a height sufficient to justify the action which has been taken, and it concludes by saying that "racially the firm is Greek, and on this account, since Greece has played so mean and dastardly a part in the great conflict, Messrs. Ralli Brothers deserve no special favors at the hands of the British government."

By way of marking its resentment at the deal one powerful shipowner's concern is said to have refused to carry jute unless it is shipped by British firms, but this measure is not entirely approved by the cautious

merchants of Calcutta, as it is pointed out that it may provoke the government into taking the extreme step of commandeering freight.

ARMY COUNCIL AND BERTRAND RUSSELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Hon. Bertrand Russell, who has been forbidden by the military to enter any prohibited area, has sent to the war office the syllabus of his proposed course of lectures. The subjects were: (1) "Political Ideals," (2) "Evils of Capitalism and the Wage System," (3) "Pitfalls in Socialism," (4) "Individual Freedom and State Control," (5) "National Independence and Internationalism," (6) "Education and Prejudice." Mr. Russell has received the following letter from the war office:

"Sir: I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you that representations have been made to them to the effect that the order forbidding you to enter prohibited areas without previous permission may give rise to the inference that you are held to be a person likely to communicate military information to the enemy. I am to say that it is not the desire of the council that any such imputation should rest upon you, and to acquaint you that the order of the competent military authority was issued under No. 14 of the defense of the realm regulations, which gives power to remove from specified areas persons who are suspected, not necessarily of espionage, as some would appear to think, but of acting or of having acted or of being about to act in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defense of the realm."

"I am further to state that the council would be prepared to issue instructions for the withdrawal of the order if you on your part would give an undertaking not to continue a propaganda which it is successful world, in their opinion, militates to some extent against the effective prosecution of the war."

ITALIAN COAL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Important conferences of coal owners were held in London recently for the purpose of considering the future of the coal supply to Italy. Coal owners from all parts of the kingdom attended a meeting convened by the Mining Association at the Hotel Cecil, while the South Wales coal owners conferred together at the Hotel Victoria. Later they jointly proceeded to the board of trade, where they were received in conference by Mr. Carhill of the railway department. The conference at the board of trade was concerned mainly with the question of freight charges. At the conclusion of the deliberations, which were conducted in private, it was stated that matters had so far progressed that there were indications of a final settlement with the various interests concerned, thus insuring a constant supply of coal to Italy on mutually satisfactory terms.

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NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

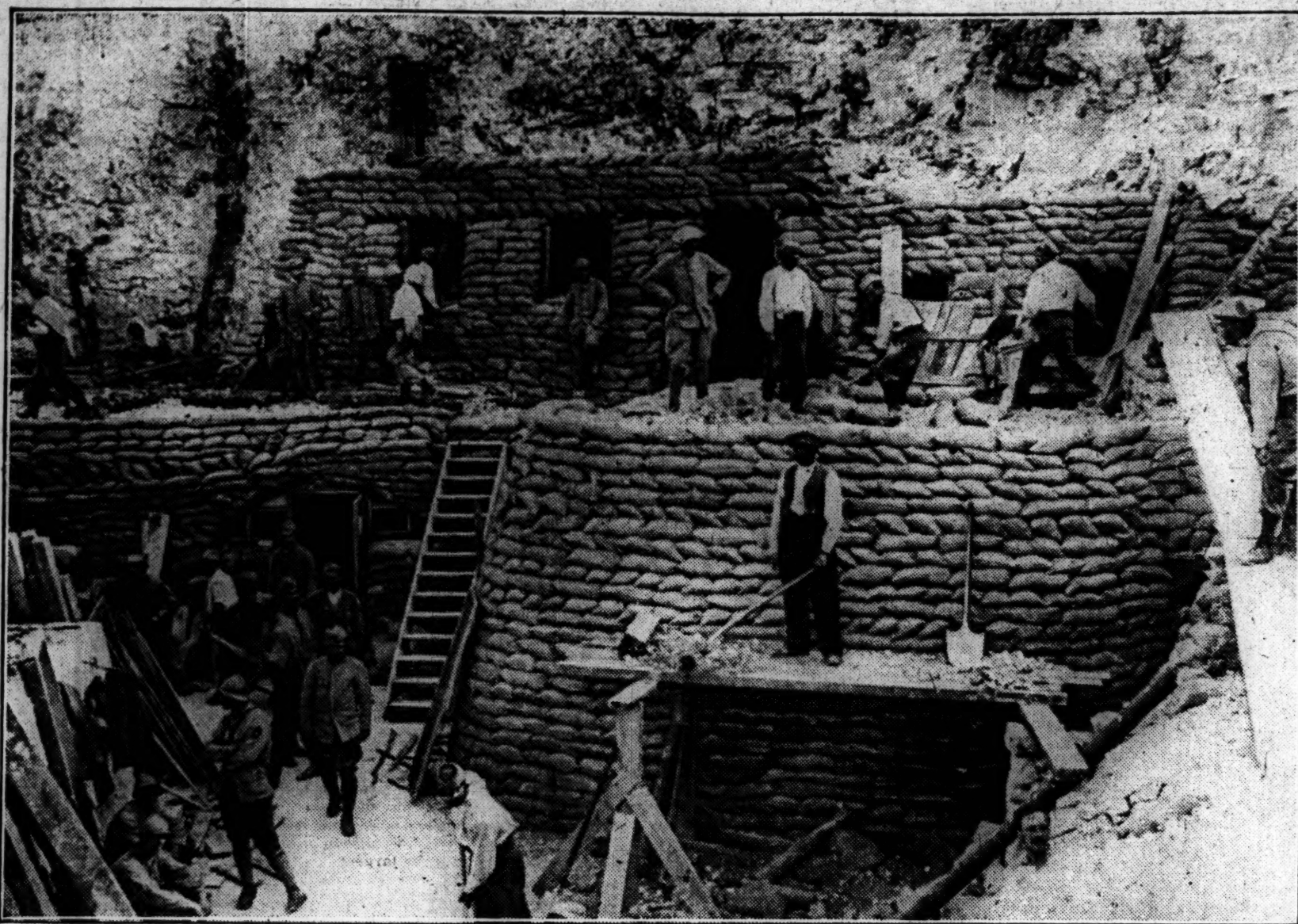
SUMMARY SHOWS ALLIES' POSITION IN WAR IMPROVES

Entente Forces Continue to Capture Portions of Ground Held by Central Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Hungarians have clearly been given definite assurances that something will be done in regard to Transylvania and the menace from the south. Count Tisza, the prime minister, has stated that the central powers will use every available man for the crushing of Rumania. This is somewhat vague, for every available man does not necessarily mean very many. When it is coupled, however, with the expectation everywhere that von Hindenburg is making a big effort to gather together a great head of troops for another offensive and that his military instincts, training, and study incline him to the east rather than to the west, it may mean a good deal. Whatever it does mean it is certain that the Entente Allies will continue "unhastily but unrelentingly" their massive offensive which week by week affects still further portions of the lines encircling the central powers and largely robs them of the value of those interior lines which have hitherto made sudden big offensive movements a comparatively simple matter for them.

The striking and essential fact of the situation at this moment, Sept. 19, is that on the front of the greatest concentration of the men and guns of the central powers, namely on the front opposed by General Foch and Sir Douglas Haig, the Allies' successes are increasing in magnitude and speed. More ground is being gained in quicker time; more villages, with an increasing and imposing total of prisoners, are passing from the front to the rear of the Allied line. The British advance, which expelled the Germans from the high ground south and southwest of Bapaume, achieved a depth along its six miles of length of from one to two miles and villages like Martinpuich, Fiers, and Courcellette, constituting machine gun fortresses which the Germans might be excused applying the word "impregnable," and very important points of observation at the edge of the high ground, were captured with astonishing ease. The French further south had already, at Bouchavesnes, east of and about midway between Comblès and Peronne, broken through what, at July 1, was the third and last line of German defenses. The British continued the process to the north. That further defenses have been constructed in the rear with vigor and skill goes without saying, but they cannot have the elaborate character of those now lost on which the Germans had lavished all their engineering ingenuity and a mass of good material since trench warfare became the rule in the west.

The west, then, is full of movement, and interesting even to those who count success in terms of ground gained and villages captured. What gives it a special interest is the element of surprise which Generals Foch and Haig have succeeded in introducing by a frequent change in the direction of their attacks. Scarcely has the noise of the British advance north of the Somme ceased when away to the south, at the extreme limit of the present battlefield, the French were again on the move. From northeast of Bapaume, some three miles southwest of Peronne, to Verdun, nine miles away, the French advanced with their usual dash and intrepidity, carrying the two villages—in which every house was a fortress and arsenal—and also the village and hamlet of Denicourt, midway between them. There the position rests at the time of writing, though the day deserves emphasis that at all points since July 1 the Allies have gone forward and nowhere have they even temporarily gone back. If they can maintain the same pressure and in the absence of any big move by von Hindenburg, it is certain that the Allies will now take bigger and bigger bites out of the weakening German defenses until weather conditions put a stop to campaigning. In the spring new German contingents will be available, and in the west the British infantry they expected but huge gray shapes, great armor-clad machines, smashing their way through barbed-wire entanglements, knocking down walls and trees, trampling over bushes, leaping over shell holes and striding across the trenches themselves. Behind came the British infantry, laughing as much as cheering. Nothing could stop the lumbering onslaught of these oddities. Rifle fire made no impression; neither did the rain of bullets from machine guns. One of the huge gray shapes appeared for a time to be on fire, but in a few moments it was going on untouched; it had shaken off a perfect bombardment of hand grenades and bombs, which had affected it not at all. "Tanks," the British soldier called them, and an airman reported that a tank was walking up the high streets of Fiers, with the British army cheering behind. One tank smashed its way with its battering ram into a sugar refinery, which fairly bristled



French soldiers building quarters protected by sandbags

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LORD MONTAGU SEEKS IMPERIAL AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Addressing the local branch of the Navy League in Edinburgh recently, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu said the recent Zeppelin raid, the largest and the most ridiculous, achieved practically no object of any kind. It produced no panic in any form whatever. They had had about 40 Zeppelin raids in this country, and taking the average as three aircraft in each, which, if anything, was much too low an estimate, something like 120 enemy airships had been overhead since the beginning of the war. The Zeppelin destroyed at Cuffley was the first one they had brought down on British soil, and, to be frank, he did not think that it was very much to boast about, though no one was more delighted than he was that they should have got one. He hoped that in future the government would so strengthen their defenses that no Zeppelin, raid could take place over these shores except at great peril and loss to the enemy. As indicating the chaos still reigning in the air services, he mentioned that no sooner was the airship on the ground at Cuffley than a service which had nothing whatever to do with airship construction, but acting as a higher power, proceeded to cut up and investigate the remains of the aircraft. That showed how chaotic the arrangements of the present air service must be. He desired to see before long the whole air service amalgamated and made into a much bigger and better organization than at present. They must have a united air service.

Priority should be given to the army at the front in respect to aircraft provision, but that ought not to be incompatible with adequately supplying this country with airship equipment. They now realized the importance of warfare in the air. Aircraft was particularly valuable at sea. The Germans hardly ever lost a cruiser, because they did their reconnaissances at sea mainly by means of their aircraft, whilst they had still to employ valuable ships to do that work. It was clear that their fleet must have "eyes" just as the German navy had. About nine months ago Lord Montagu mentioned the British had unfortunately fallen behind somewhat at the front in point of aircraft, but that state of things had altered very much for the better. They had a new and a very fine type of aeroplane, fitted with a powerful engine, which alone had brought down at the front 27 Fokkers in a short time. In this matter, as in respect to munitions and contraband and other things, the pressure of intelligent public opinion, and the pressure of intelligent newspapers had compelled the government to devote more attention to certain branches of the war which they had not hitherto considered.

After describing the method and effectiveness of the air service at the front, which was not only magnificent but marvelously successful and victorious, Lord Montagu added that public opinion must still press the government to make their position better and stronger. If they had had for the fleet a good service of aircraft the enemy would not have got home after the battle of Jutland. He might be asked what was to happen to their air service upon the conclusion of peace, but peace, in his opinion, was some way off. When the day came, the air service must be the last to be reduced. They were no longer an island. A naval invasion might not come by means of a hundred airships; it might come on a scale much larger which it would need their aircraft forces to repel. Of their 2000 miles of

coast line at least 1000 would have to be defended by aircraft. If they had in this country a permanent force of 20,000 aeroplanes the cost would not be more than £15,000,000. Some people seemed to think that the last raid was a final expiring effort on the part of Germany, but he could not subscribe to that comfortable doctrine. Then what were they going to do? They had reached the position when the air board should be given control, at least of the supply side, and there should be a united air service for this country. He looked forward to an imperial air service. They must be strong and well armed and the air service must take front rank in protecting the empire.

OSTRICH SKIN INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The truth about ostrich skins is that there has been no business man enterprising enough to push the side-line of the ostrich feather industry during the last two years, when skins have been procurable at almost a nominal fee. At a recent exhibition from 30 to 40 skins were shown which had been properly tanned and cured, and during an interesting conversation with the tanner, the fact was elicited that there was "money in the skins to any man who could get them on the market and create a demand by advertising them. To have handbags, purses—or as the tanner himself had—a pair of slippers made from ostrich hide, would in itself be a curiosity. The skin can be had in various colors and in all thicknesses. Just after tanning it is about twice the thickness of a goat skin, is very tough, and possesses a very strong fiber, the beauty of which is that unlike the skins of quadrupeds, the fiber is not interwoven, but lies in separate layers, so that they may be pulled off by hand to get whatever thickness is required. A tanned skin, it was stated, was procurable at from 6s. to 7s. 6d., and it only remained now for some one who was interested in the fancy trade to procure a couple of skins, exploit manufacturers and find out how these skins could be turned into a big profit at the present time. It might be the chance of a lifetime, it was pointed out, for when ostriches came into their own again, their hides would be unprocurable at the nominal value at which they had been obtained during the last 18 months. There was no reason why ladies' leather goods, slippers, and many other articles should not be made from the ostrich hide.

STATE CONTROL OF COAL URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—The South Wales members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain committee have reported to the executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation the result of the interview which Lord Milner had with the Miners' Federation committee on the question of regulating the supply of coal. It is understood that Lord Milner, in order to regulate and organize the coal output, was desirous that the whole control should be vested in the government. At present the government control all admiralty coal for the United Kingdom and for the Allies, but a certain amount of coal is supplied to neutral countries at prices higher than that supplied to the admiralty. It was proposed that the whole of the free coal be distributed by the government, and that during the war period all profits to the owners and the wages to the men should remain at their present figure. The South Wales miners, however, demand an increase in rates of pay before their assent is given to the scheme, and at present the matter is still under consideration.

WARNER ALLEN ON ARMIES OF CENTRAL EMPIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The movements of the troops of the Central Empires as a result of the Allied offensive on the various fronts, are discussed in a recent dispatch from H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British press with the French army. Since the beginning of August, he says, the Russian advance on the two banks of the Dniester has compelled the enemy to send important reinforcements to the eastern front. These reinforcements have been mainly drawn from the German armies. The Austrian army has lost in three months more than 750,000 men, and its depots are almost empty. It has been able to send to the eastern front only one Bosnian regiment and a few battalions of Landsturm. As to the Turkish reinforcements, of which so much has been said in the German press, up to the present they amount merely to a single division attached to the army of von Bothmer.

On Aug. 28 the Germans had sent to the eastern front 12 divisions. These divisions were mainly drawn from the northern portions of the Russian frontier and from the depots in Germany. Added to the 12 divisions sent to this front since the beginning of June, they bring up the total number of German reinforcements to 24 divisions, or rather to the equivalent of 24 divisions, since several of these units were constituted by troops drawn from several divisions. All these divisions were thrown into the first line as soon as they arrived. Of the 12 divisions that were brought up in August, nine were sent to Volhynia to cover at any cost Kovel and Vladimir Volynski, through which runs the line of communications which allows reserves to be transported between Brest-Litovsk and Galicia.

Towards the end of August 31 divisions held in this zone a front of 110 miles based on the Stokhod line. This rearrangement of forces is due to von Hindenburg, who commanded the Austro-German armies from Aug. 1 to Aug. 28. The Russian advance slackened in the face of this resistance, but, on the other hand, von Hindenburg left his command on Aug. 28 to become chief of the general staff he left his successor no means of attempting counter offensives since all the troops available had been engaged. The army of von Bothmer was compelled to retreat. It took up its position south of the Dniester on the north of the wooded plateau, where the Bug, the Sereth, and the Stry rise. Its organization is complicated by the fact that its front cuts obliquely a series of rivers.

The offensive undertaken in the Carpathians in the beginning of August to intimidate the Rumanians and to prevent the junction of the Russian and Rumanian troops was unsuccessful. Rumania declared war, and the junction was accomplished between the district of Dorna Vatra and that of Olah Toplitza. For the Transylvania front, which is about 312 miles long, and has been opened through the intervention of Rumania, the Germans appear to have available not more than three divisions, of which one has been drawn from France. Austria has been able to withdraw three divisions from the Italian front, one from the Albanian front, and six from the Austro-Russian front, thanks to German reinforcements. To these effective must be added a few Turkish divisions. It does not appear that there are more than four such divisions which have crossed the Danube. The Austrian army, which is in need of reorganization, has been attacked on all sides. The German army has had to increase its units by means of expedients which have introduced into its troops men of doubtful value. The Ottoman army has not only to resist the Russians in Armenia and Persia and the revolt in Arabia, but also to give satisfaction to the demands made by the Austrians and Germans for reinforcements. The problem of finding new troops is one that may well occupy the full attention of the new chief of the German general staff.

SEIZURE OF BELGIAN CASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Commenting on the announcement of the seizure by the Germans of 600,000,000 marks from the National Bank of Belgium, the Independence Belge remarks, this undoubtedly represents the total amount of cash accruing from transactions in the country, and from the payment of bills in circulation since the removal of the moratorium. This amount, it presumes, is composed of marks for which a compulsory rate of exchange has been fixed in Belgium, and the Independence Belge calculates that it will not enable Germany to pay her German workmen and contractors for more than a fortnight or a month at the outside. On the other hand, however, continues the paper, this robbery by force of arms, if officially confirmed, will react most seriously on Belgian trade, which despite the difficulties already encountered, has still contrived so far to pay a considerable portion of its wages, and thus to render welcome aid to the population. Now, however, the National Bank having no more funds and no further interest in accumulating any, will no longer be able to make disbursements to other banks. The latter, therefore, will no longer be able to come to the help of the industrialists, and thus factories and workshops will be at a standstill. L'Independence Belge regards the situation as gloomy in the extreme, but also considers that the German measures constitute a final act of desperation, portending a withdrawal from the occupied territory.

NEED FOR RAISING WAGES IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The question of the urgent need for raising the wages of thousands of employees engaged in the public services and by private employers, is the subject of an article by M. Marcel Cachin published in l'Humanité. For some months, he writes, these pressing claims have been raised, and the problem grows more acute as the cost of living rises. It must be solved before the winter comes. The cost of living has increased by more than a third, but regular wages have not been raised, often, indeed, they have been lowered. The workers have suffered in silence, understanding that the country must be saved at all costs, and that they must contribute their share to the common sacrifice.

To consider first the wages of those employed in the great public services, continued M. Cachin, a large number of them had before the war found it almost impossible to maintain themselves on the meager rates of pay. Their situation now may be imagined. And, yet, he asks, what has been done outside the city of Paris and the department of the Seine, where the authorities have at least set aside the not very princely sum of £5,000,000 for the purpose of raising the wages of their poorest employees? The budget commission of the Chamber and the minister for finance can, he maintains, no longer refuse to examine a situation which is becoming intolerable. He mentions one instance in which a change had been made in the right direction, and urges all the branches of the administration to follow the same example, especially in the matter of the low wages of the customs officials, whose wages in Paris do not amount to £5 a day.

M. Cachin concludes with a strong appeal to the great transport companies who are making large profits during the war, to raise the wages of their employees, who are suffering great privations. While the shareholders are receiving large dividends, he says, the employees are working longer hours, bonuses and gratuities have been stopped, the staffs have been reduced in numbers, promotion has been stopped and wages have hardly altered. These grievances have been obliged to acknowledge their truth, but instead of trying to remove them they have only tried to obtain more advantages and to promise a rise in wages at the expense of the public. The workers have said that they would rather give up their right to an indemnity than receive it from the public. It is necessary, he concludes, to assure the employees of a minimum wage which will enable them to maintain themselves in these difficult times, and we have good reason to believe that this will be done before long.

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MINERS HEAR COL. ROOSEVELT ON 8-HOUR LAW

Former President Recounts How He Forced Arbitration in Coal Strike Fourteen Years Ago—Friend of Labor

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Theodore Roosevelt made a scathing arraignment of the administration and its policies to a large audience of miners here Saturday night. In spite of the fact that President Wilson of the United Mine Workers Union, less than a week ago, declared for Wilson the miners, aroused by the colonel's fiery oratory, cheered him to the echo, and frequently interrupted with shouts of encouragement.

The speaker called attention particularly to the precedent which President Wilson established in dealing with the railroad brotherhoods, and declared: "It will return to plague us whenever we have in the White House a President who is timid in the face of threat of physical violence, or who subordinates duty to the hope of personal political profit."

Mr. Roosevelt announced himself a friend of labor, and recounted the manner in which he handled the situation 14 years ago, when a coal strike threatened to bring hardship on the public. He also attacked Samuel Gompers, classing him as an "amateur diplomat," and placing responsibility for the chaotic condition of Mexico on Gompers, Wilson and Carranza. After reviewing the earlier stages of the coal strike Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I felt that the time had come for me to act. On one side were the greatest and wealthiest mine owners of the country, intimately connected with the wealthiest and most powerful industrial and railroad corporations in the country. These men absolutely refused to arbitrate.

"The representatives of the mine workers on the contrary expressed their entire willingness to arbitrate and demanded nothing except that as one of the conditions of arbitration there should be some representative of organized labor to sit together with the representatives of capital and of the public at large. I made every effort to get the two sides to agree. When I failed I decided that I would act myself.

"When the mine owners positively refused to arbitrate, I proceeded to appoint an arbitration commission without regard to them, securing the consent of a political opponent, former President Grover Cleveland, to serve at the head of that commission. I saw the lieutenant-general of the army and arranged with him that if necessary I would put the army in possession of the mines and would treat him as a receiver to run the mines and see that neither side interfered with the running.

"When it became evident that I meant what I said the capitalists yielded and the commission was appointed. 'You know' the rest, you miners here! Work was resumed in the mines on the old terms, which continued until the commission reported. The arbitration was successful. I understand that with slight modifications you have continued to operate the mines under its terms up to the present day. More important still, it set the precedent for the course that ought to be followed in all disputes of this nature hereafter.

"Mr. Wilson, on the contrary, has set a precedent which he himself admits must never hereafter be followed if justice is to be done.

"Mr. Wilson had before him the precedent of his own father, and he had as instruments ready to hand the arbitration board and the interstate commerce commission, with its enlarged powers. But he failed to follow the precedent, or to use the instruments which were ready to his hand."

President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt said, is trying to "gloss over his timidity in the present by assuming an attitude of frowning defiance as regards the nebulous future."

"I champion Mr. Hughes as against Mr. Wilson because in every crisis Mr. Wilson by his public acts has shown that he will yield to fear, that he will not yield to justice, whereas the public acts of Mr. Hughes have proved him to be incapable of yielding in such a crisis to any threat, whether made by politicians, corporations or labor leaders.

"I have always stood for the rights of labor. But I have always stood and always shall stand against yielding anything through fear or because of intimidation. I believe in the great ideal of arbitration, but I believe in invoking the action of the government to help labor, but I also believe that to invoke such action will in the end be ruinous to labor as well as to the country if it is not exercised with wisdom and with fearlessness and in the spirit of exact justice to all parties concerned.

"There is grave reason to believe that in the course President Wilson has followed he did violence to his own real convictions. Until he became a candidate for office he was a bitter, ungenerous and often unjust critic of labor unions. I have before me speeches and letters of him, made and written in 1905, 1907 and 1909, in which Mr. Wilson says among other things that 'labor unions drag the highest man down to the level of the lowest,' and in speaking of the capitalist class he says that 'there is another, equally formidable enemy and it is that class formed by the labor leaders of this country,' and again, 'I am a fierce partisan of the open shop,' and again, 'the usual standard of the employee in our day is to give as little as he can for his wages.'"

The colonel accused President Wilson of "playing second fiddle" to Samuel Gompers in dealings with the Mexican situation and said the administration recognized Carranza at

Gomper's instance because Carranza was thought to be a friend of labor. To disprove this he read one of Carranza's decrees prescribing the death penalty for any one who promoted a strike among the employees of an electric light company.

Colonel Roosevelt then said the Democratic administration had by its tariff legislation caused distress and unemployment which had been relieved only by the war.

"If it were not for these artificial conditions," he said, "the suffering from unemployment in this country at this time would in all probability be as great as it was in 1914, and we would have seen two or three years of an industrial crisis at least as serious as any we have ever known in the history of our country."

Peace Policy Defended

President Wilson at Shadow Lawn Speaks on Issues

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—"Pennsylvania Day" at Shadow Lawn was attended Saturday by a huge delegation. In his speech President Wilson declared that while he is for peace, "America is always ready to fight for things that are American." He summed up his idea of the issues of the present campaign in these words:

"America knows that it is faced with this choice: Peace, the continuance of the development of business along the lines which it has now established and developed, and the maintenance of well-known progressive lines of action, on the one hand; or, on the other, a disturbance of policy all along the line, new conditions, new adjustments, undefined alterations of policy and, back of it all, invisible government."

President Wilson said in part: "The contest at Chicago four years ago, and the contest at Chicago this year were for the control of the machinery of the party. I don't mean on the part of the rank and file of the Progressives, for, my fellow citizens, no more earnest and sincere body of men were ever assembled than assembled in those two Progressive conventions at Chicago. And no sincere and earnest men were ever more pitifully deceived and betrayed.

"For, after all, it turned out that the object was not to lead the nation, but to control the Republican party, and any sort of abject surrender was offered by those who spoke, though they spoke without authority for them, if they might be admitted to control that machinery.

"There is something quite as important as the choice of a chief magistrate. I want you to remember that the real sources of action and the real machinery of obstruction are in Congress, not in the presidency.

"Do you suppose that anything could have been accomplished in the last 3½ years if there had not been a determined and willing majority in the Congress? I have not led these gentlemen; I have gone forward with them. I call your attention to the fact that there is nowhere recorded a single Wilson policy.

"Everything that I have asked that Congress to do was written in pledges of the party itself. And the only power I have exercised is the power of cooperation, the power that all men exercise when insisting upon the obvious duties of a great hour, men take heart to do a great thing.

"So that it all comes down, my fellow citizens, to a very simple proposition. Are you going to leave your government under the control of people who do know and who will tell you what they are going to do, or are you going to put it in the hands of men who will not tell you what they are going to do and will serve their private interests?"

"The local part says, 'we wanted war.' The silent part intimates that we wanted peace, but wanted another kind of peace. They never can get over that fundamental uneasiness, gentlemen, that America is in charge of somebody else than themselves.

"But America knows that the things that were done did obtain peace and it does not know that the things that might have been done would have obtained peace, so that America knows that it is faced with this choice: Peace, the continuance of the development of business along the lines which it has now established and developed and the maintenance of well-known progressive lines of action, on the one hand; or, on the other, a disturbance of policy all along the line—new conditions, new adjustments, undefined alterations of policy, and back of it all, invisible government."

"Foreign nations have been led to believe that a dominant element in the Republican party is in favor of dividing the United States into the European and they have been told, with abundant evidence, that it is probable that if the Republicans succeed we shall enter upon a policy of exploitation of our neighbors in Mexico.

"That is the whole moral of every criticism that I read, and until the people of the United States have spoken it is extremely difficult to come to any definite conclusion about anything that touches our relations either to Europe or to Mexico. I myself do not doubt the result, but there are some who affect to doubt it.

"I want you to realize the part that the United States must play. It has been said, my fellow citizens, been said with cruel emphasis in some quarters, that the people of the United States do not want to fight about anything. That is profoundly false. But the people of the United States want to be sure that they are fighting about, and they want to be sure that they are fighting for the things that will bring to the world justice and peace.

"Define the elements; let us know that we are not fighting for the prevalence of this nation over that, for the ambitions of this group of nations as compared with the ambitions of that group of nations; let us once be convinced that we are called into a great

combination to fight for the rights of mankind, and America will unite her force for the great things which she has always believed in and followed.

"America is always ready to fight for things that are American. She does not permit herself to be embroiled, but she does know what it would be to be challenged. And when once she is challenged there is not a man in the United States, I venture to say, so forgetful of the great heritage of this nation, that he would not give everything he possessed to stand by the honor of this nation.

"What Europe is beginning to realize is that we are saying ourselves for something greater than is to come. We may unite in that final league of nations in which it shall be understood that there is no neutrality where any nation is doing wrong; in that final league of nations which must, in the providence of God, come into the world where nation shall be leagued with nation in order to show all mankind that no man may lead any nation into acts of aggression without having all the other nations of the world leagued against it."

War Ideas Denied

Mr. Hughes Tells Nebraskans He Is a Man of Peace

LINCOLN, Neb.—Charles E. Hughes on Saturday emphasized in his speeches in Nebraska that he is for peace. Correct politics, Mr. Hughes said, would keep America out of war. "That sort of thing we have been having will not keep us out of war," he said. "It will embroil us in difficulty."

In the six addresses which marked the opening day of his presidential campaign in Nebraska, the Republican nominee discussed nearly all the issues of the campaign. He characterized the present prosperity of the country and urged support of the Republican party so that a protective tariff might be enacted to fortify American enterprises in post bellum days against unequal competition.

The country was living, he said, on the stimulus of the European war and would not long have that stimulus. The nominee assailed the Adamson bill as "a gold brick" handed to labor. This declaration was made before an audience of railroad employees who crowded around his car at Wymore, an unscheduled stop, where the train changed engines.

At Falls City, Beatrice, Fairbury, Fairmont, York and here Mr. Hughes addressed audiences which frequently interrupted him to applaud. In his speech here the nominee went into detail on his views with respect to the international considerations of peace and the organization of peace.

Prohibition Prediction

Dr. Landrith Says Party That Is 'Dry' Will Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—In an address here Ira Landrith, candidate for the vice-presidency on the Prohibition ticket, said that temporary defeat again awaits this year the Prohibition party, but "eternal destruction lurks just ahead for every political party that in 1920 shall antagonize the issue for which we stand."

"The South has been condemned by Republicans for having too much influence in the present administration," he continued. "If this be true the South should make the most of it. If the dry South will but make the national Democratic party shall have declared for prohibition, and it will so declare before 1920, particularly if it is again defeated, then the Democrats may confidently count on another generation of life and power. If the Democratic party fails in this year, enter a regenerated Republican party, or the Prohibition party or some party yet to be, and it will be, not only in the White House, but in both ends of the national Capitol, for half a century."

MOBILIZATION OF THREE REGIMENTS IS NOW PROPOSED

Mobilization of the three regiments of the second brigade, in Boston, for the purpose of giving citizens an opportunity to extend a formal welcome to the returning militiamen, after the last unit of the brigade reaches home, is a possibility mentioned today by Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson.

"The militia is coming home piecemeal," said General Pearson, "and we can't hold the men for delayed sections of their organizations just for parade purposes.

"A mobilization of the men of the second brigade might be held, though, in the city of Boston, when the last unit gets back."

General Pearson said that the mobilization would probably have to be held at state expense.

Battery A of the first regiment of field artillery, M. V. M., arrived in Buffalo this morning at 3:45, and batteries B and C reached Toledo at 7:45.

The adjutant-general's office expects the first section of the field artillery will arrive in Boston probably late tonight or early tomorrow morning.

The first section of the fifth regiment of infantry, M. V. M., en route from the border to Massachusetts was reported at Ft. Worth last night. A wire from Col. Willis W. Stover requests the adjutant-general to use his influence to have his regiment brought through to Boston last night and sent to their home stations from this city. The present plan contemplates the division of the regiment into company units at Worcester.

A circular from the war department received this morning raises the question of whether or not the adjutant-general and some of the retired militia officers in Massachusetts have the right under the provisions of the new federal military law to wear the regular army uniform.

PROHIBITIONISTS PLAN A CONTEST FOR U.S. SENATE

State Committee Expects to File Papers for Candidate as Well as Those for Filling Out Massachusetts Ticket

The Prohibition state committee of Massachusetts expects to file nomination papers late today which will complete its state ticket and give it a candidate for United States senator, a candidacy not contemplated at the time of the state primaries. Nominations for the four minor places on the state ticket were not made at the primaries because of lack of the required number of signatures on the nomination papers.

At noon today there were nomination papers at the Prohibition headquarters containing over 800 of the required 1000 signatures. Shortly afterward a paper containing 37 signatures was received. Secretary Wilbur Moon stated that 200 more signatures were expected in the course of the afternoon from Springfield. The Springfield papers were in reliable hands and he had no doubt they would be at headquarters within a few hours. The receipt of the Springfield paper will enable the committee to file considerably more than the required 1000 certified signatures before 5 p. m. today, which is the final hour allowed by the law for filing independent nomination papers.

At the primaries the Prohibitionists nominated Chester R. Lawrence of Boston as their candidate for Governor and Alfred H. Evans of Hadley their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Under the law independent nominations, like those to be made through the filing of today's nomination papers, may not bear the regular party nominations; hence, it has been necessary to designate the candidates on the balance of the Prohibition ticket "Prohibition-National."

The candidates for whom papers are to be filed today with the designation "Prohibition-National" are: Secretary of the commonwealth, Willard O. Wylie of Beverly; treasurer, William E. Marks of Worcester; auditor, Myron T. Smith of Springfield; attorney-general, Frank Auchter of Boston; United States senator, Russell A. Wood of Cambridge.

It was stated by Secretary Moon that Mr. Wood might be prevailed upon to withdraw if Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee, were invited by the Democrats to take John F. Fitzgerald's place as the Democratic candidate for United States senator. Chairman Hale and Mr. Wood are close political friends. The latter was the Progressive candidate for secretary of the commonwealth and was always in close touch with Chairman Hale in affecting the party's affairs. This year Mr. Wood became a candidate for the Prohibitionists because of his belief that this party more nearly represented the ideals for which the Progressives stood.

The Prohibitionists were glad to get Mr. Wood and also Chester R. Lawrence, another leading Progressive, because this year the Prohibitionists are making a special appeal for support from the disintegrating Progressive party.

In circulating the nomination papers which are to be filed today, the Prohibitionists did not encounter so many difficulties as in the primary campaign. The law allows all the names in the case of independent candidates to be printed on a single nomination paper; hence, a single signature on the papers counts for all the candidates whose names appear above. In the primary campaign, a separate paper has to be used for every candidate.

Chairman M. A. O'Leary of the Democratic state committee said this afternoon that it appeared that the Democratic leaders could not prevail on former Gov. William L. Douglas to serve as a substitute for Mr. Fitzgerald as Democratic candidate for United States senator against Senator Lodge. While some of the leaders are inclined to offer the nomination to Matthew Hale, others are opposed. One reason stated for the opposition is that Mr. Hale would not be able to enter upon an active stump campaign.

Failure to secure Mr. Douglas would come as a severe blow to the Democratic party, according to the gossip in political circles, because with Mr. Douglas as a candidate the party would be assured of a substantial contribution to its campaign fund. Just at present the lack of campaign funds is the great subject of consideration among the Democrats.

With a view of bringing out the largest Republican vote Massachusetts has ever cast Chairman Edward A. Thurston of the state committee is urging city, town and district committees to compete with one another in getting out the votes in their respective districts election day, it being understood that the losing committee in each contest will dine the winner. This plan for arousing election efforts has been set forth in detail in communications being received today by the local Republicans throughout the state.

The Republican and Democratic leaders have been reserving their campaign thunder so far as it concerns the state candidate for the last three weeks of the campaign experiences of the past having led them to believe that a three-weeks' period is sufficient to bring all the state issues before the voters. Both parties promise to make fast work of the campaigning from tonight to the eve of the election. The Democrats are handicapped by lack of funds for their state campaign, the candidacy of Frederick W. Mansfield for Governor not having aroused strong hope of a state Democratic vic-

tory among those of the party who are looked to for big campaign contributions. The present efforts to strengthen the ticket by substituting a "Yankee Democrat" for John F. Fitzgerald, the candidate for United States senator, and possibly for Thomas P. Riley, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, have also in view a larger campaign fund chest.

Republican Rallies

The Republican schedule for the week as given out from the Republican state headquarters follows:

Oct. 16—Evening—at Natick: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Congressman William H. Carter and Arthur Black. Evening, at Great Barrington, Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Congressman Allen T. Treadway and John N. Cole.

Oct. 17—Evening—at Waltham: Senator Lodge and Robert M. Washburn, Evening, at Adams and North Adams: Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Congressman Treadway and Councilor Charles H. Wright.

Oct. 18—Evening—at Dedham: Senator Lodge and Col. Henry L. Kincaide. Evening—at Hingham: Congressman Joseph Walsh and Robert M. Washburn.

Oct. 19—Evening—at New Bedford: Governor McCall, Congressman John Jacob Rogers and Joseph Walsh. Evening—at Salem: Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Robert Luce and Robert M. Washburn.

Oct. 20—Evening—at Brockton: Governor McCall, Congressman Samuel E. Winslow and E. Mark Sullivan. Evening—at Haverhill: Senator Lodge and Robert M. Washburn. Evening—at Weymouth: Congressman A. P. Gardner, Col. Henry L. Kincaide and Henry G. Wells. Evening—at Braintree: Congressman Allen T. Treadway, Col. Henry L. Kincaide and Martin Hayes.

Democratic Meetings

The Democratic state committee has issued the following information about its rallies this week:

Candidate for Governor, Mansfield, Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor Thomas P. Riley, Candidate for Secretary of State Leon R. Eyges and Candidate for Auditor Soule will make the following schedule:

Oct. 16—Walpole, Foxboro, Medfield, Sharon.

Oct. 17—Westfield, Ayer, Pepperell, Shirley and Groton.

Oct. 18—Greenfield, with day tour preceding.

Oct. 19—Gardner, Winchendon and Athol, with day tour preceding.

Oct. 20—Fitchburg, Clinton, Ashburnham and Leominster.

Another group headed by former Mayor Fitzgerald or Mayor Curley, with General Cole, Attorney-General Candidate Teague and local candidates, will make the following schedule:

Oct. 16—Pittsfield, Adams and North Adams.

Oct. 17—Great Barrington and Lee.

Oct. 18—Saugus, Lynn, Swampscott and Marblehead.

Oct. 19—Weymouth, Whitman, North Abington and Hingham.

Oct. 20—Melrose, Stoneham, Woburn, Reading and Wakefield.

Next Saturday there will be rallies at Worcester, Grafton, Westboro, Auburn, Lawrence, Lowell, Methuen, Andover, North Andover, New Bedford, Fairhaven and Dartmouth. Special national speakers will appear at Boston rallies.

The Democrats are planning for a big torchlight parade in Boston Oct. 23, with a rally in Tremont Temple.

Progressive Leader Coming

John M. Parker of Louisiana, Progressive candidate for Vice-President, is to be banqueted in Boston by the Progressive organization prior to his speaking in Faneuil Hall Wednesday night. The dinner will be at the Parker House at 6 p. m., and the rally in Faneuil Hall will be at 8 o'clock. Mr. Parker will also speak at the noon rally of the Woodrow Wilson Progressives at 27 School street.

The evening rally will be presided over by Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee and president of the Progressive national committee, and the speakers, in addition to Mr. Parker, will be Bainbridge Colby of New York, Chester R. Lawrence, Progressive and Prohibition candidate for Governor, and Mrs. Anna M. Tillinghast of Beverly.

Filing of Papers Closes

Sixty-five Candidates Enter Field for Special Primaries

Sixty-five candidates for nominations for representative to the Legislature have filed papers for the special primary to be held in certain Suffolk county districts, Oct. 23, necessitated by the third apportionment of the representative districts of Suffolk county. Fifty of the candidates are in Boston districts and the others in districts of Chelsea and Revere.

The successful candidates at this special primary will have a place on the regular ballot at the national and state election, Nov. 7, unless in the meantime another apportionment of the Suffolk districts is ordered by the supreme court. Another appeal for a reapportionment is now pending.

Those who have filed papers for the special primary are:

Sixth district, comprising ward 6—Democrats, Samuel Silverman, John W. Craig, John F. Sheehan, Philip Rosenblum, Thomas F. Donovan, James W. Hayes and J. Arthur Barthe. Nineteenth district, comprising wards 19 and 29—Republicans, Jacob Wasserman, George Nelson, Harrison H. Alwood, George O. Wood, John W. Dwyer and Thomas Leavitt. Democrats, Chester C. Brett, Patrick J. Brophy, Timothy J. Ahearn, Anthony B. Hohman, W. Thomas Martin, William L. Murray and Jacob Friedberg. Prohibitionists, John L. Spaulding, Solon W. Bingham and Elmer B. Abbot.

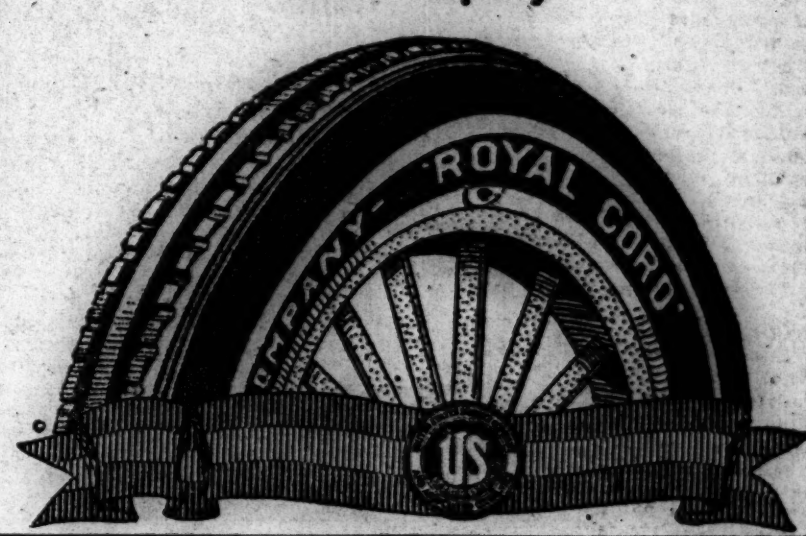
Twenty-second district, comprising ward 22 and 23—Republicans, Clyde E. Ordway, Horace E. Dunkle, Ernest

United States 'Royal Cord' Tires

Even if other cord tires were as good anti-skids as the 'Royal Cord,' they still would have to equal 'Royal Cord' wearing quality.

For example, the recent Hudson Super Six world's record run from San Francisco to New York was made on United States 'Royal Cord' Tires, giving what experienced road drivers call perfect service—3,459 miles with no tire trouble whatever.

United States Tire Company



R. Gardner, George Penhorn and George W. P. Babb. Democrats, William H. McMorrow, Peter F. Costello, Thomas A. Leonard, John J. Conway and James E. Phelan. Prohibitionists, John E. Fletcher, Charles A. Hart, Antoni Bensala and George Ainsworth. Twenty-fourth district, comprising wards 21 and 24—Republicans, Kenneth C. MacDonald, Jr., Frederick L. Silverstein, Samuel H. Milder, William E. Harvey, Leo S. Hamburger, Henry G. Smith, Henry S. Clark, Patrick John Fox, Robert B. Martin and Roland W. Brayton. Democrats, William Johnston, William T. Desmond and John F. Sullivan.

Several candidates also appeared in Chelsea and Revere, because of the redistricting, and the names filed are as follows:

Twentieth district, comprising wards 4 and 5 of Chelsea and ward 4 of Revere—Republicans, David J. Maloney, Benjamin P. Nicholls, Frederick W. Proctor, Jr., John O'Hare, Henry Hammond and Ernest Acker.

Twenty-third district, comprising wards 1, 2 and 3 of Chelsea—Republicans, Joseph Levenson, Frank J. Kimnally and James Buchanan, Jr.; Democrats, John J. O'Brien, Lawrence Quigley and Mark Flaherty.

Twenty-seventh district, comprising wards 1, 2, 3 and 5 of Revere—Republicans, Ralph N. Butterworth and Herbert T. Jeffery; Democrats, Plus A. Walsh.

Mr. Fuller in the Field

Alvan T. Fuller of Malden filed today independent nomination papers to place his name on the ballot in the ninth congressional district. Attached to Mr. Fuller's papers are 1594 signatures. He will oppose Congressman Ernest W. Roberts, the Republican nominee.

Wilson Progressive League

George W. Anderson, United States district-attorney, Matthew Hale, chairman of the Massachusetts Progressive League, and Alexander Bannwart of the Woodrow Wilson Progressive League, were speakers at today's noon rally of the Massachusetts Wilson Progressive League at their headquarters on School street. Mr. Anderson

dealt with the Adamson bill. Reasons why the Progressive party as a whole will not be delivered over to the Republicans were given by Mr. Hale who said that many of the former Progressives would find their leader in Mr. Wilson. A general treatise of the Mexican situation and how it was handled was given by Mr. Bannwart who also quoted the views of William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root on Mr. Wilson before the present campaign. He also appealed to the independent voters for support of Mr. Wilson. The hall was filled from 12 until 2:15 p. m. with men interested in the league.

Candidate for Senator

COHASSET, Mass.—Representative William O. Souther, Jr., who has served three terms in the lower branch of the Legislature from the Hingham-Cohasset-Hull district, has entered the contest for senator from the new Norfolk-Plymouth district. He is to run on nomination paper as a Republican-independent, although elected to the Legislature as a Democrat. He will oppose Representative Kenneth L. Nash of Weymouth, who received the Republican nomination, and former Representative George E. Mansfield of Rockland, who is the nominee of the Democratic party.

The chief plank in Mr. Souther's platform is against the appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes.

LYNN CITY CLUB

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn City Club will open its winter social season at the Spring street clubrooms Friday evening with a reception to Mayor Hurley and his associates of the Lawrence municipal council. Mayor George H. Newhall and members of the local municipal commission also will be guests of the club on that occasion. Mayor Newhall will preside.

MARSHALL HABEAS CORPUS CASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court today advanced and set for hearing Dec. 7 the habeas corpus proceedings brought by U. S. Atty. H. Snowden Marshall of New York, in the contempt proceedings brought against him in the House of Representatives.

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Women's new silk poplins dresses, \$5 and \$5.85.

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

MUENSTERBERG COLLEAGUE ASKS EXPLANATION

Professor Hocking Takes Harvard Educator to Task for Urging German Interests Before Those of United States

Prof. William Ernest Hocking of Harvard University, formerly of Yale, has asked Professor Münsterberg to make a further public explanation of statements contained in a letter which Professor Münsterberg sent to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg earlier in the year, but which was intercepted by the British censors.

Professor Münsterberg, according to Professor Hocking, has found fault with the translation of his letter on matters touching President Wilson, as it appeared in the press, but has not mentioned "other points," and continues Professor Hocking, "the natural inferences from this letter as published are so grave as to justify this public inquiry."

In his letter, Professor Hocking implies that Professor Münsterberg's apparent activities are such as might be understood to be more favorable to Germanism in this country than to Americanism. Both men are associated with the Harvard department of philosophy. Professor Hocking's communication, which is headed, "An Open Letter to Professor Münsterberg," is as follows:

"Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 13, 1916.

"My Dear Professor Münsterberg:—Your letter to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, recently made public by the British government, is one in which every American has an interest, especially those who are closely associated with you in academic work, and who feel a natural pride in the honor of the university and of the department in which you are now the senior member.

"In your own public statement, regarding this letter, you have objected to the color of translation in matters touching President Wilson, and there may be other points in which the translation needs amendment. Since you have not expressly mentioned these other points the public impression is that in substance the letter is correctly reported; and the natural inferences from this letter as published are so grave as to justify this public inquiry, and I trust a public explanation.

"Ostensibly, your report to your chancellor is a simple report of facts. You say that there has been a 'slump' in the German-American cause, meaning by this that there has been a tendency to accentuate Americanism, and to avoid what might be construed as favoring Germany. You speak of a 'patriotic wave' in this country, which has swept along with it all weaker elements, meaning perhaps the elements of weaker character, or of weaker German attachments. You assure the chancellor that many of the German-Americans who are now beginning to emphasize their loyalty to America are indeed against war with Germany, but in America's, not Germany's interest. Do you regret that these American citizens are doing their thinking in America's interest rather than in the interest of Germany?

"You have said in your letter that you deplore this fact; you have reported it simply as a fact, but still, as a fact unfavorable to the German cause, and so presumably to your own cause. Further, you report your own personal activity in the cause of peace, as an activity in Germany's interest. You admit that this activity of yours is anonymous. You have supposed, no doubt, that the American people could be fed on German-made peace propaganda without realizing either that it came from German sources, or that it favored Germany's cause. Unfortunately, you were right to some extent in this supposition; though the publication of your letter will do more than any one thing to make it clear that the cry of peace at this moment may be a cry made in Germany and for the sake of Germany.

"But what of your own attitude toward the American public, Professor Münsterberg, in seeking by unsigned articles to beguile them into the service of a cause in which they do not believe? Is it not somewhat cynical? Is it the part of a man who stands for public enlightenment and for an idealistic philosophy, to play from a hiding place upon the ideals of other men, whether ideals of peace or any other ideals, in order to mislead them into a service of which they are unaware, and which they would reject? Can you hope for a trustful and friendly hearing from a public which you confess to have approached through an unsigned tendentious letter?

"That a question of more serious concern is this: Why do you speak of the strengthening of American attachment on the part of our German-American population as a 'slump' in the cause you represent?

"Do you, in reality, wish that the Germans in this country who have declared their citizenship and loyalty here (as you have not)—do you wish that they shall still be first Germans at heart and not first Americans? And are you acting upon such a wish—doing what you can to weaken Americanism in order that Germanism may prevail among us? By what name would such activities be called in your own fatherland?

"It is a part of the ambition and pride of a modern American university not alone to tolerate, but to welcome the most radical differences of opinion. The circumstance that one owes allegiance to a foreign prince would naturally, in our own university, rather heighten the interest and friendliness of both colleagues and students. But, clearly, it becomes a very different matter when to these welcome differences of thought and ad-

herence there is added an activity, perhaps of wide scope, aimed at the integrity of the citizenship in the country to which we, your colleagues, and this university, owe our protection and welfare. I do not accuse you of such activity. Your letter has accused you in the minds of many, and this present letter offers you the public opportunity to reject the natural inference. Sincerely yours,

"William Ernest Hocking."

Prof. Münsterberg Silent
Harvard Educator, in New York, Refuses to Reply

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A copy of Professor Hocking's letter was shown to Professor Münsterberg at the Hotel Manhattan. He read the letter carefully and then said: "I have no reply whatever to make to this letter." Asked if he would reply at a later date, Professor Münsterberg said that he did not know whether he would or not. He said that he had no idea that such a letter had been written until he saw the copy of it.

"I was a guest of Professor Hocking three nights ago," he said, "and at that time he said nothing to indicate that he had in mind the writing of such a letter."

Peace Hoped for Soon
Hugo Münsterberg Says It Is Time for Mediation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The time is propitious for the United States to volunteer as mediator in the European war, Hugo Münsterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard, told a large congregation at the Mt. Morris Baptist church yesterday.

"All the world wants peace, no matter what is said for public consumption," he said. "Germany and England are both tired of the war. None can bring about peace as well as the United States."

"If wars of the future are to be prevented, England, Germany and the United States must form an 'inner union.' An outward alliance is not important."

"The nations of the world should remember," said Professor Münsterberg, "that it is all important that the state of peace after this war shall not contain the germs of future wars. If Germany were to settle in Belgium, for example, or if England were to attempt to throttle Germany commercially, we should have the beginning of the next war. In the establishment of peace care should be taken that no cause for jealousy or vengeance remains."

"Above all, Germany and England should be brought together. The hope that the United States will soon mediate between the nations is held by all of those who believe in peace."

ARIZONA GOES INTO COMMISSION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new super-dreadnought Arizona, which will be placed in commission tomorrow at the Brooklyn navy yard, will continue to use the local yard as her home port, according to a communication received from Secretary of the Navy Daniels today. The Arizona is the largest battleship in the United States navy. She is 608 feet long, 97½ feet beam and displaces 31,400 tons. She will have 12 14-inch guns in four turrets and several anti-aircraft guns, and is the first battleship to be completed with full protection against torpedo attack. The Arizona is expected to maintain an average speed of 22 knots an hour. Capt. John D. McDonald will be in command.

DRY CHICAGO FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The opening of a new campaign to eliminate Chicago's saloons by local option vote in 1918 is scheduled to take place at a luncheon in the Hotel LaSalle tonight. Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Methodist Episcopal church will be introduced as the new president of the Dry Chicago Federation. The other guest of honor will be Richmond P. Hobson. Plans of education and organization will be outlined by the Rev. Philip Yarrow, superintendent of the federation.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY TO MEET

Miss Eva Channing will read a paper on "The Arlington Street Church With Special Reference to the Ministry of the Rev. Dr. William Ellery Channing" at a meeting of the Bostonian Society in the council chamber of the Old State House at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The meeting will be open to the public.

MILK GOES UP IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Milk was advanced one cent a quart today in Pittsburgh and suburbs, following capitulation by Pittsburgh distributors to the demands of the Northern Ohio producers organization. The increase in price is from 10 to 11 cents a quart. Farmers will receive about 20 per cent more for their product on contracts for six months.

GENERAL ELECTRIC TO EXPAND

LYNN, Mass.—Increasing business has necessitated an immediate enlargement of the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company. Application for a permit to build three new structures was granted by the municipal building department on Saturday. They will be of concrete and erected by the company's own mechanics at the Fairchild street or river works of the concern on the West Lynn marshes.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Simmons College resumed its activities today. After classes, Miss Florence Dial will coach those who wish to play in hockey. Miss Helen Granet has been chosen as hockey manager for 1919. Miss Katherine McMammon for 1918.

FLOATING BASE FOR SUBMARINE NOT IMPOSSIBLE

(Continued from page one)

out by one official that it would be comparatively easy for the Germans to select some region in the North Atlantic where conditions are favorable, and use it for a floating base. Neutral ships, such as Swedish or perhaps Dutch are leaving New York frequently with case oil. There is nothing to prevent these vessels, it is pointed out, from running straight to these agreed points and loading up several lifeboats with oil or provisions. These lifeboats could be set adrift and probably be picked up by a submarine without much difficulty. It is well known that there is such a region in the North Atlantic between 18 and 38 degrees north latitude and 30 and 50 west longitude. It is very extensive and there are parts of it which are not crossed by regular steamer travel.

Shipping Conditions Normal

Savannah, Ga., Reports That Submarine Scare Has Subsided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—That a submarine was off the Georgia coast to prey upon neutral and allied shipping is not now the belief here and shipping conditions are again normal. Two vessels sailed Saturday and the only remaining British ship in port, the Ormiston, has not completed loading.

While reports of the presence of a submarine in this vicinity are given little credit, some shipping men still hold to the theory that there is a base in one of the excellent but desolate harbors on the South Carolina coast, between the Savannah River and Port Royal. This stretch of coast is off the track of vessels. Small ships take the inside route back of the islands and the larger coastwise shipping moves far out to sea.

Grain Ship Released

Much Wheat for Allies Still Tied Up in New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Late Saturday afternoon 600,000 bushels of wheat and other grains, which have been loaded on steamships for the Allies during the past ten days, were still being held here for orders from the British admiralty on account of the submarine activity in the north Atlantic a week ago and the possibility of its spread to the gulf.

Seven full and partial cargoes were being held in this way Saturday morning when authority was cable to release the Antillian with 72,000 bushels. The Antillian sailed forthwith and will take the southern route, instead of going to Norfolk and across in the mid-Atlantic lanes.

Several big grain carriers, which are also laden with cotton, were still at their wharves Saturday, though they have been ready for sailing for some days. Exporters say they will leave early this week. War risks were stationary Saturday after having decreased slightly Friday.

POLITICS BARRED FROM LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The League to Enforce Peace has just been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. A feature of the certificate of incorporation is an authorization to the league's officers to send delegations to unofficial conferences in foreign countries, such as were proposed recently by Lord Bryce. The trustees are: President John Bryer Hibben of Princeton, Harold J. Howland of Montclair, N. J., and William Howard Taft, who is also the league's president.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES REVIEW

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The supreme court today refused to review the cases in which Frank L. Ledvinka, James Oats, Hiram Stephens and Fanny Sullivan of the United Mine Workers of America were convicted in West Virginia in contempt of court for ignoring a court injunction against interference by strikers with employing coal companies during the West Virginia coal strike.

AUTOIST IS SENTENCED

SALEM, Mass.—Thomas H. Kennefick of Gloucester pleaded guilty in the first district court today before Judge George B. Sears to a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced to one month in the house of correction, and on appealing was ordered to furnish \$500 security. Last night Kennefick was driving along Lafayette street when he ran into a buggy, throwing the occupants out and smashing the vehicle.

SIR EDWIN PEARLS TO LECTURE

Sir Edwin Pears, former president of the European bar in Constantinople, will deliver a lecture upon "How Constantinople Became the Capital of the Roman Empire" Monday evening in Huntington hall, 491 Boylston street. This will be the first lecture of the second course given under the auspices of the Lowell Institute.

FT. WORTH POPULATION

DALLAS, Tex.—The new city directory of Ft. Worth enumerates that the city has a population of 105,000, says the News.

CITIES OPPOSE ELEVATED ROAD FREIGHT PLANS

(Continued from page one)

benefit would be derived only by the far-off places. He contended that if the commission permits the operation of this service that it ought to make a thorough study of routes so that the trains would least disturb the various communities through which they run. When the opposition had finished the commission listened to the rebuttal from Atty. Robert Holt. He contended that both local and distant communities would be helped by the proposed service, saying that it would tend to reduce the living cost.

Six-Cent Fares Allowed

In decisions just handed down by the Massachusetts public service commission the Massachusetts Northeastern street railway is to be permitted, on filing new schedule of rates, to charge a 6-cent fare on certain lines of its system, and the Boston Elevated and the Bay State street railways are ordered, despite the objections of the town of Arlington, to provide through car service for passengers between Winchester and Harvard square, Cambridge.

The latter decision is a victory for the people of Winchester, who for more than two years have been trying to secure direct street car service to Boston without the necessity of changing at Arlington. While the town of Arlington declined to grant the necessary track locations to connect the two railway systems for the through service, the service board held that public convenience and necessity require the direct route and orders its establishment under legislative authority.

In its finding in the Northeastern railway case the commission orders canceled the schedule of increased fares planned by the railway to become effective today. The commission is to approve, however, a new schedule based on its recommendations. This schedule is to be given a trial of one year, after which time the case will be reopened if new evidence or arguments are submitted.

New Schedule in Effect

Passengers on more than a score of lines operated by the Bay State street railway are today paying a 6-cent fare, the new schedule approved by the public service commission going into effect at midnight Sunday. Yesterday the conductors received their orders to begin the collection of an extra penny from each passenger with their first trips today.

The proposed fare change for Fall River did not go into effect today since the commission has held this up pending a public hearing it is to give Nov. 1 at 10:30 a. m. This hearing will take up the question of the six tickets for 25 cents which the Fall River officials hold the railway is compelled to sell by legislation.

On the following lines the six-cent fare is now being collected: Brockton-Nantasket, Brockton-Taunton, Neponset-Nantasket, Quincy-Brockton, East Walpole-Dedham, East Milton-Milton Lower Mills, Taunton-Fall River, Providence-Fall River, Lowell-Malden, Lawrence-Malden, Lawrence-Salem, Reading-Nahant, Beverly-Danvers via Elliott street, Beverly-Danvers via Bridge street, Gloucester-Beverly, Prospect street-Montrose, Reading-Arlington, Stoneham-Medford-Wakefield, Woburn-Malden, Haverhill-Andover.

PAPER FROM HEMP HURDS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Possible relief in the news print paper and other wood pulp paper markets was predicted today by the announcement of the department of agriculture that a satisfactory quality of paper can be manufactured from hemp hurds.

Hemp hurds are the waste stalk fragments left in preparing hemp fiber for the market. "Investigations," said a department bulletin, "have demonstrated that the hurds can be reduced chemically to paper stock by the soda process, under practices little different from those employed in the manufacture of pulp from poplar wood."

STREETER PETITION HEARING

Arguments on the petition of Francis V. Streeter of Medford for permission to intervene in the receivership proceedings of the Boston & Maine railroad were begun today before Judge Norton in the United States district court. Asa P. French appeared as counsel for the petitioner, who is a member of the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association. Right to be heard on the question of intervening was recently granted to Mr. Streeter by the court, and today was set for the hearing on the proposition.

NEW LOUISIANA PAPER MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOGALUSA, La.—There was an interesting event here last week in the ceremonies attending the breaking of ground for a new paper mill to be erected and operated here by northern and eastern capitalists in connection with local lumber interests. Company officials estimated the mill and equipment would cost \$1,000,000 and that the plant would have a daily capacity of from 75 to 90 tons of paper.

APPAM CASE APPEAL FILED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German claimants appealed today to the supreme court from the decree of the Virginia federal courts awarding the cargo of the prize ship Appam to British interests. Appeals against the decision awarding the ship to a British line already have been filed. The ship represents \$1,250,000 and the cargo \$800,000. Both appeals probably will be heard together.

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Hats, Scarfs and Muffs

By Famous Parisian Modistes at Very Special Prices With Savings of About One-Half



175.00

The illustration shows a three-piece set from Maison Lewis of black velvet bespangled with steel beads and ornaments and finished with chinchilla colored racoon. Note the entirely new lines in the hat and the ripply fullness of the cape, which is lined with rose pink taffeta. Even the muff is trimmed with beads. 175.00

The much talked-of Paisley appears in a set from Madame Georgette. The turban is entirely of Paisley trimmed with a narrow band of fur and a silver ornament. The neck piece is of fur lined with Paisley and is fastened with long ties of the same material. 125.00

Then there is a smart little turban and scarf set from Germaine. The hat brim is of smoked peacock blue velvet topped with a wide band of pointed Kolinsky fur. Velvet lines the fur scarf and a gold ornament finishes both hat and scarf. 62.50

From Maison Lewis comes a fetching three-piece set of taupe velvet combined with chinchilla colored racoon. The small hat and barrel muff are of shirred velvet and the cape is cut on the new ample lines edged with the fur. 175.00

An unusually smart set with its tam crown of moleskin rising from a purple velvet brim was fashioned by Hermance. The scarf of moleskin lined with purple crepe has the new ripply cape and is ornamented with a heavy silver cord. 50.00

Wear Good-looking Gloves

They Help So Much in Giving That Comfortable Feeling of Being Well-dressed

Style and Quality are Happily Combined in Our

New Fall Gloves For Women

And You Will Find Here Ever So Many Good Styles From Which To Choose

Two-Clasp Pique Kid Gloves—In black, black sewn white, white, and white sewn black. 2.25	8, 12 and 16-Button Pique Kid Gloves—Made from real French Kid skins, black, and black sewn white. 2.75 to 4.00
Neelson Two-Clasp Kid Gloves—Medium and light weights, in the much-wanted taupe and brown shades and other staple colors. Before-the-war prices prevail on these. 1.65 and 1.85	One-Clasp Gray Mocha Gloves—Spear point embroidery, made from selected skins, in beautiful soft grays, so hard to find. 1.65
Strap-Wrist Washable Kid Gloves—In the new Fall shades, pique or out-seam sewn; and White Doe-skin Gloves. 2.00	One Button White Doeskin Gloves—Out-seam sewn and guaranteed washable. 1.00 and 1.50
Two-Clasp Pique Real Kid Gloves—In all the desirable shades for Fall wear; also in black and white, with contrasting embroidery. 1.50	Washable French Kid Gloves—In white, 2 clasps at wrist. 1.65 and 2.00
	1-Clasp White Chamoisette Gloves. 65c
	Duplex Glove With Strap at Wrist, in gray. 89c

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

VENIZELOS PARTY FORMED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With tumultuous enthusiasm, followed by the singing of the national anthem, the Venizelos Party in America was formed Sunday afternoon at a meeting of more than 3000 Greeks in the hall of the Pan-Hellenic Union in West Thirtieth street. Overflow meetings were held on the sidewalk. All were insistent that the old government of Greece had tried to betray their country, and that Venizelos, with his provisional government, was destined to be its savior.

A committee of 1000 was formed to carry on the work of the organization.

CONVENTION FOR NEW ORLEANS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—It is announced that the 1917 convention of the American Society of Municipal Improvement will be held in this city.

CHANGE IN VOTING HOURS NOT APPROVED

Expressing the opinion that a change in the hours of voting in Boston is not desirable, the Boston election commission today sent an unfavorable report on the proposition to Mayor Curley. The plan was to change the hours from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m. as at present to 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. The board made a study of the situation as it exists in many other communities and holds that the total vote cast in Boston would not be materially affected by the proposed change. It was found that Boston cast 81.56 per cent of its total vote for Governor in 1915, while the percentage in other cities which keep their polling places open until 8 p. m. was as follows: Chicopee 81, Everett 83, Medford 85, Somerville 84. In Newton and Waltham, which close their polls respectively at 4:30 and 4 p. m., the total vote cast was 86 per cent.

CLEMENCY DENIED IN CASEMENT DECISION

ASHBURY PARK, N. J.—Replying to claims of Mrs. Agnes Newmann, sister of Roger Casement, that her brother might have been spared if the Senate resolution with reference to his execution had been presented in time to the British government, Secretary to the President, Joseph F. Tumulty, in a letter to Michael Francis Doyle, attorney for Casement, today said the British government had definitely assured the state department it could not grant clemency regardless of any appeals from the United States.

CANADIANS MIGRATE TO TEXAS
DALLAS, Tex.—Littlefield's population increased 25 persons recently, says the News. A special car containing that number arrived. These people came from Canada. They have bought land and have come to remain permanently.

CANDIDATE SAYS HE IS THOROUGH PROTECTIONIST

W. S. Dickey, Manufacturer, Nominated by Missouri Republicans for National Senate, Gives His Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An outstanding figure in the West in the present national campaign is Walter S. Dickey of Kansas City, who on Aug. 1 was nominated for United States senator by the Republicans of Missouri, over two opponents, by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Dickey is one of the great manufacturers of the trans-Mississippi country, being the owner of more than a score of large vitrified pipe and fire-brick plants in the West and South, with annual wage payments of nearly a million and a quarter dollars. He also has a plant in the City of Mexico. The volume of his business may be judged by the fact that his shipments of raw and manufactured goods amount to about 50,000 cars a year. Mr. Dickey has five factories in Missouri, employing upwards of 1000 men, and it is a remarkable fact, as indicating the feeling of his own employees toward him, that the voting precincts in which these plants are located and these employees live, gave him a practically unanimous vote at the Republican primaries.

Mr. Dickey began his active career as a \$50-a-year entry clerk in a mercantile establishment. The immediate financial returns were not good, but out of this "first job" he got the ideas and the experience which have later brought him success in the operation of the business which he helped to establish in Kansas City immediately after moving there in 1885. Mr. Dickey has been a leader in state Republican politics for years and his home city knows him as a leader in movements for its upbuilding. He has been particularly active in efforts, now showing successful results, for the renewal of water navigation on the Missouri river.

"This is the greatest campaign since that of 1896," said Mr. Dickey. "The people are taking a deep interest in everything that is being said on political subjects and even the hackneyed topic of the tariff finds them ready to listen. I stand in this campaign for out-and-out protection to American labor and am making no apologies for the fact that I believe in developing American resources and producing, in America, with American labor, employed at the American standard of wages, as nearly as possible all the things we need in this country. I want everybody to put me down as a protectionist who isn't timid on the subject and who wants protection to be unquestioned. I favor generous protection for national defense, both in army and navy. I am for a fair but firm foreign policy, which comprehends the full protection of American citizens the world over, in their personal rights chiefly, but also in their property rights. I am for an aggressive and affirmative policy restoring the American merchant marine without destroying private initiative and enterprise in that connection. I would be glad to do my part to help put the American flag back on the seas."

"I am strong for the improvement and enlargement of our inland waterways. I am firmly committed to a policy of national aid to improved hard-surface wagon roadways, which I regard in the light of a good investment for all the people. I am for encouraging in every proper way, the great transportation systems of the country. I favor all rational measures to give labor its proper place in the higher standard of American life and opportunity, including working hours that will allow for recreation and pay that will meet the expense of proper education of children and permit something for diversion and a reasonable measure of honest luxury, leaving besides something for the savings bank. I am for clean, efficient and business-like government as a primary consideration and for integrity in the discharge of public trusts."

CHURCH HOME HELPS GIRLS IN ATLANTA

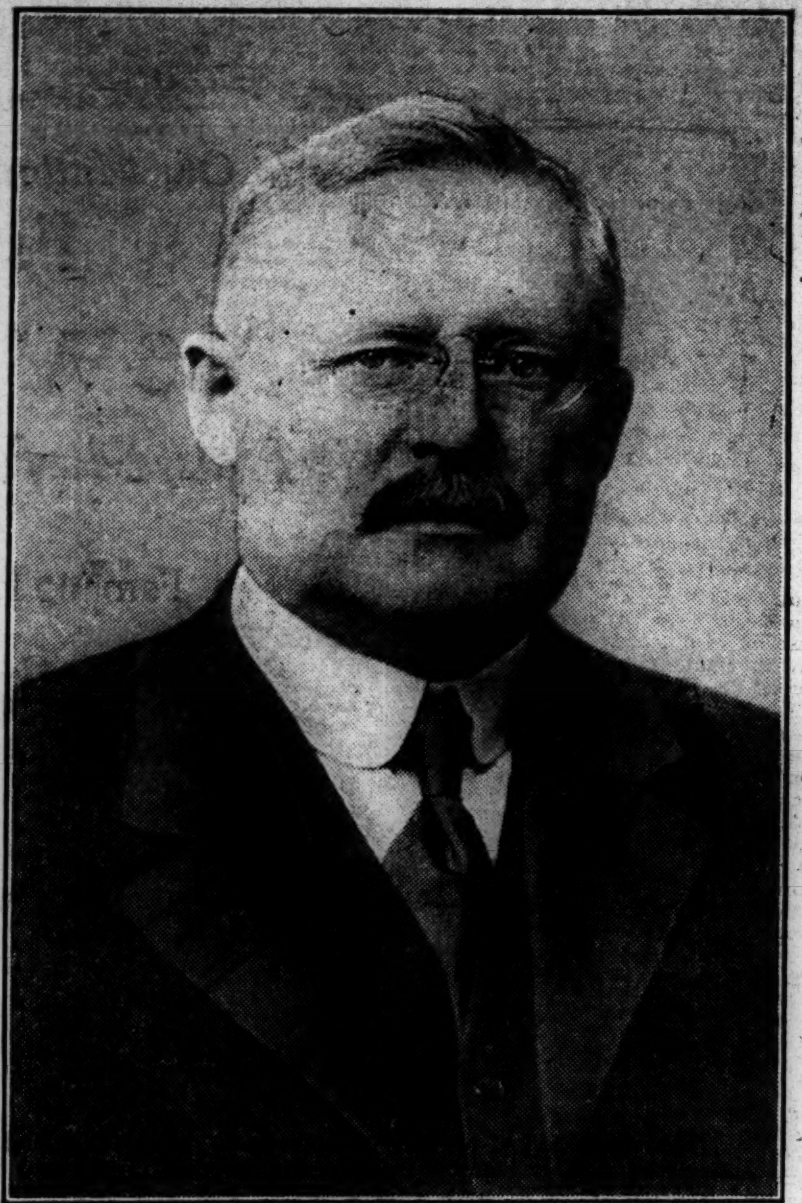
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—There was recently established in Atlanta the "Cooperative Church Home for Working Girls." Located in a fine ante-bellum residence, it has solved many problems of girls without work, as well as those employed at less than a living wage. There are no charges for board, but each girl in the home contributes to the "housekeeping box" as much as she can afford, or not at all if her finances do not allow it. The home is under the management of the churches of Atlanta.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY GAIN IN LIQUOR WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Gradual but satisfactory success is marking the campaign of the prohibition forces in Ohio and Kentucky in their efforts to have newspapers eliminate liquor advertising. S. A. Probst, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of this district, says that several newspapers of influence in Ohio have volunteered to omit liquor advertising. In Kentucky, according to the Rev. T. W. Rainey, the crusade is making good headway.



Walter S. Dickey, Missouri Republican nominee for U. S. Senate

PAPER TRADE IN ARGENTINA FACES CRISIS

Relief Sought in Measure Proposing Exemption of Imported Paper From Taxation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine Republic, like most nations in the world today, is facing a crisis in the paper trade. In order to relieve this situation it has just been announced that Deputy Zaccagnini intends to present to the Chamber of Deputies a project of a law exempting imported paper from taxation. The domestic industry is of little importance, and in view of the fact that it is dependent on foreign countries for its pulp and other raw materials, the output is even more restricted than in normal times.

Many of the smaller journals have been obliged to use cheaper grades of paper, and others have had to reduce the size of their editions, although the larger and more important dailies, which have long-standing contracts with United States paper mills, seem to find no difficulty in issuing their papers in the regular size. The price of newspaper paper, as well as of writing and other papers, has steadily increased, and even the United States has not been able to supply the total demand, a large part of which was formerly catered to by German manufacturers.

How the withdrawal from the latter nation from the paper trade here has affected the market will be seen from the fact that in 1913 Germany shipped newspaper paper to Argentina valued at \$635,506 or 35 per cent of the total amount imported. In 1915 German shipments ceased entirely, while the imports from the United States increased only from \$662,352 in 1913 to \$75,879 in 1915. In all other classes of paper Germany supplied 82.9 per cent of the total imported in 1913, and in 1915 was out of this market altogether, leaving Argentine buyers to look to the United States for what they could possibly obtain.

The sanction of Deputy Zaccagnini's project will not, it is believed, do any harm to the local industry, since the small amount of paper made in this country is far from sufficient to meet the local needs.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY FIND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Recovery and restoration, to the University of North Carolina on its one hundred twenty-third birthday, has been made, of the plate commemorating the laying of its corner stone, the corner stone of the oldest building of the oldest state university in America. Grand Master Andrew of the North Carolina Masons presented to the university the bronze plate placed on the corner stone on Oct. 12, 1793, by Grand Master William R. Davis, whose name is most closely associated with the founding of the university.

The bronze plate was found in a pile of junk at a local foundry, and there is no doubt as to its genuineness. It is supposed that the plate was taken from the university about 1865 or 1866, but its history until now is unknown.

ALABAMA CONVICT LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Figures compiled for the fiscal year of 1916 in Alabama show that the state convict department in the 12 months, just closed, broke all records for earnings. It is estimated that the net income of the state through convict labor will total \$600,000. This figure was heretofore unequalled in the annals of the convict branch.

ALCOHOL FROM SAWDUST MADE NOW AT A PROFIT

Success of Experiments Conducted by Wisconsin Forest Products Laboratory in Utilization of Wood Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—The manufacture of alcohol from sawdust and other wood waste, for 100 years the ambition of chemists, has been proven by the Wisconsin forest products laboratory to be not only chemically possible, but commercially profitable. After nearly five years of experimenting, a method has been evolved whereby, under reasonably favorable conditions, ethyl alcohol may be produced for 20 cents per gallon. Under more ideal conditions, as outlined by F. W. Kressmann, chemist in charge of the experiments here, the cost of production may be reduced to between 13.7 and 19.5 cents. The cost of making grain alcohol from corn is about 40 cents per gallon. The consumer, of course, pays still more, because of the added costs of transportation and selling.

Although grain alcohol has been used to drive gasoline engines, its full efficiency in that field could not be gained without making considerable changes in engine design. Until gasoline has risen to the price of alcohol, or until the latter product has been reduced in cost to that of the former, Mr. Kressmann does not look for the substitution of alcohol for gasoline in gas engines. The demand for alcohol in its ordinary uses is so great at present that it need not seek a market as a substitute for gasoline.

Two large plants are already engaged in making alcohol from wood waste. One, located in Louisiana, recently changed its methods to conform with the newest improvements in process as pointed out by the experiments here. A number of other plants are reported to be arranging to adopt the Wisconsin process.

"The process of producing ethyl alcohol from wood," said Mr. Kressmann, "consists in general of digesting the sawdust, or hogged and shredded waste, with dilute sulphuric acid at a steam pressure of 60 pounds or more for a short time. A part of the wood is converted into a mixture of sugars, some of which are fermentable. The digested material is next transferred to a diffusion battery, where the sugar and other water-soluble material is extracted with hot water from the digested sawdust. The acidity of the extract is then neutralized with lime or limestone, and the sludge formed by the calcium sulphate and some of the dust carried in the extract is allowed to settle. The clear solutions are then drained off and cooled to the proper temperature for fermentation. The fermentation, distillation and rectification of the alcohol are accomplished in the usual manner."

"One of the chief concerns of the forest service, in instituting the experiments with sawmill waste, was to find a substitute for grain in the manufacture of alcohol spirit. Grain, of course, is primarily a food product, and should be used as such."

Mr. Kressmann pointed out that waste from any kind of wood will produce alcohol, although best results are to be obtained from coniferous woods, including not more than 10 per cent bark. By operating a converting and distilling plant in conjunction with a sawmill, the value of wood can be enhanced from 22 to 45 cents per 1000 feet, according to figures quoted by the chemist.

WOMAN LEADS OPPOSITION TO WOMAN'S PARTY

Mrs. Bass, Director of Democratic Bureau, Says Congressional Unionists Follow Methods of Militants of England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Democratic campaign among the women voters of the 12 suffrage states is for the most part an endeavor to checkmate and overwhelm the work of the National Woman's party. It is in short a campaign on the issue of suffrage. Other important points in the Democratic program, such as peace and progressive and social legislation, are receiving attention, but in a minor way. The campaign is being directed from Chicago by Mrs. George Bass, director of the woman's bureau of the national Democratic campaign committee at western headquarters here. As a president of the Chicago Woman's Club and in other positions, Mrs. Bass has long been prominent in Illinois.

"It is quite an important thing for a woman to be conducting part of the Democratic national campaign," observed Mrs. Bass' caller, on being ushered into her office, lined with maps of the suffrage states. "It is the first time any woman has been given such a part in national politics. Why should there be a woman's bureau in the Democratic party, with a woman at the head of it? The women voters in the suffrage states are citizens as well as the men, and why should they have separate treatment? It is because there was an organization, the Congressional Union, which formed what it called the Woman's party, trying to line up the woman voters on the lines of sex, and against President Wilson and the Democratic party. Throwing over all other issues in the campaign, no matter how important to the states, they were trying to form a sex party. Their methods were patterned after the militants of England and their theory was based on British government, not American. I am now getting out a pamphlet with which to flood the West, pointing out the English militant methods of the Woman's party and its mistake in thinking President Wilson can put through a suffrage amendment of himself."

Asked of her own position on the federal amendment, Mrs. Bass said she was for it, and at the same time for getting more suffrage states in the meanwhile. "What woman suffrage means," she said, "is more representation in Congress. It needs a few more states and then it will find such a number of supporters in Washington that it will have a great bargaining power. True, there are some states where amendment is almost impossible. Get your strong bargaining power, but through your federal amendment, and ratification will come much more rapidly than if you pass the federal amendment and try to ratify without first getting more suffrage states, as the Woman's party urges." Mrs. Bass said the federal amendment could not be passed this Congress and she greatly doubted its chances in the next.

As to the candidates, Mrs. Bass said Mr. Wilson truly loved suffrage. Mr. Hughes did not. She said Mr. Wilson was in sympathy with the humanizing influences that women stand for, that Mr. Hughes, while a clear thinker on certain lines, was a stranger to these issues.

"Are you making much of 'He kept us out of war'?" Mrs. Bass was asked. "Surely," she replied. "Every woman loves peace. We are dwelling also on the social and progressive legislation enacted by Mr. Wilson."

On Oct. 20 Mrs. Bass will herself carry the campaign to aid covered by the Woman's party, leaving Chicago on that date to combat the party's claims in every suffrage state she can touch before election day.

INFORMATION ON DYESTUFFS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In addressing a joint meeting of the New York sections of the American Chemical Society, American Electro-Chemical Society, and the Society of Chemical Industry, recently, Bernhard C. Hesse urged as essential to the upbuilding of the American chemical industry the publication of the values and amounts of imports of products of and for that industry.

"In order to help our country more," he said, "we must know with considerable particularity what our country buys from abroad. If the chemists of the country were fully informed as to the values and amounts of imports into this country of products of and for chemical industry, we could then more intelligently and more surely work towards the self-completeness of the nation, and more completely utilize to the utmost all opportunities around us; if then, added economic help in certain directions were clearly needed, it seems only reasonable to expect that such added help would then be forthcoming, promptly, permanently, willingly and intelligently."

JUVENILE BOARD OF TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A juvenile board of trade is being planned by the officers of the Louisville Board of Trade, under the direction of President Thomas Floyd Smith and James Speed, editor. The movement aims to prepare schoolboys, through early development of public spirit, to meet problems of a civic, commercial and financial nature.

FEDERAL BUREAU SHOWS LIVING COST NEARLY DOUBLED

Statistics on Food Prices From 1890 to 1915 Are Presented by Government

Consumers of beef, bacon and flour are paying \$1 today for the same amount of these commodities that cost them not much more than 50 cents in 1890. The federal bureau of labor statistics, which has been gathering statistics on wholesale prices since 1890, points out in its current bulletin that prices on certain staple commodities have nearly doubled in the last 26 years, while the ordinary prices on 346 commodities entering into the cost of living for the ordinary family show an average increase of about 20 per cent. The retail prices of these commodities have increased as much, if not more, than wholesale prices.

Although the trend of prices for the present year has been steadily upward, the bureau has used the prices of 1915 as its basis of 100 in preparing the tables. The prices for the preceding years are based on this index number of 100 for 1915.

In brief, the statistics show this increase in prices: Fifty-five cents would buy as much beef in 1890 as \$1 in 1915; 52 cents would purchase as much bacon in 1890 as \$1 in 1915; 67 cents would secure as much bread in 1890 as \$1 in 1915; 78 cents would buy as much flour in 1890 as \$1 in 1915, and 31 cents would purchase as much of all commodities as \$1 in 1915.

The highest wholesale prices for all commodities were reached in 1915. Between 1890 and 1896 there was a drop of 15 per cent in the price of all commodities, but from 1896 to 1915 the trend was practically upward, culminating in the record figures of 1915.

Dressed beef, as compared with the drop of 15 points by all commodities between 1890 and 1896, exhibited certain fluctuations in price, but it never receded to the low prices of 1890. The index number for dressed beef in 1915 was 100 as compared with an index of 55 in 1890, which means that \$1 in 1915 would purchase no more meat than 55 cents in 1890. In general, the price of beef advanced slowly from year to year until it reached the highest point of 107 in 1914. A drop of 7 points occurred during the next year.

Prices of bacon have likewise nearly doubled in the past 26 years, but the advance has been more fluctuating than in the price of beef. In 1890 the index number for bacon was 52. By 1894 it was 90. A sharp decline followed that brought the price down to 43 in 1896. The price then fluctuated back and forth with a net result of an index of 115 in 1910, the highest point in 26 years. The next year saw the price of bacon fall from 115 to 83. The ensuing recovery brought the price to 114 in 1914, and once again a decline set in that resulted in a drop of 14 points to 100 in 1915.

In general, a fluctuation in the price of cattle, hogs and sheep has been followed by an immediate fluctuation in the price of beef, bacon, lard and mutton, indicating that an increase in the price paid the farmer for his livestock has meant an increase in the wholesale price of these commodities, and that the increasing prices of meat have not cut into the profits of the packing houses, but they have brought the consumer face to face with a condition where he finds that \$1 in 1915 would buy no more beef and bacon than 55 cents and 52 cents, respectively, would purchase in 1890.

The price of bread has risen 33 per cent between 1890 and 1915 as compared with an increase of 21 per cent in the price of flour and 36 per cent in the price of wheat. Flour began the 26-year period in 1890 at 78, but by 1894 it had dropped to 54. In 1909 the index was 87, but an ensuing decline brought it back to 69 in 1913. A rapid advance followed, which resulted in increasing the price 31 points to 100 in 1915. Wheat followed very closely the fluctuations of flour.

The price of bread since 1890 shows an increase of 33 per cent. This price has been practically independent of the price of flour and wheat, except that a steady advance has been marked since 1902. Between 1890 and 1902 the price stood at 67, except for a drop of 7 points in 1896. Since 1902 the price of bread has risen no less than six times, with four increases coming between 1911 and 1915.

The purchase of mutton in preference to either beef or bacon has offered the consumer little relief from the increasing prices. While the actual increase between 1890 and 1915 has been but 13 points, from 87 to 100, an even greater increase has actually taken place during the period, due to a decline of 31 points in the price of mutton between 1890 and 1894, bringing the price in the latter year down to 56. The price then advanced almost year by year until it reached 94 in 1910. A drop of 24 points occurred in 1911, resulting in a return to the comparatively low figures of 70. The increase was rapid from 1911 to 1915, when the highest price for mutton in 26 years was paid.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William B. Guthrie, who is to be active president of the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, for which a fund of more than \$100,000,000 is to be raised if its promoters' plans are carried out, is a lawyer of repute and a writer on legal and political topics. Originating in San Francisco, educated in France and England, and getting his professional training at the law school of Columbia University, he settled in New York city and in time became adviser for large corporations on important issues arising from contemporary legislation and political drifts. Thus he argued before the federal supreme court the constitutionality of the income tax, the inheritance tax, the oleomargarine law, and certain phases of the laws governing railway rates and the powers of the interstate commerce commission. He has lectured on law at Yale, and is now on the faculty of the Columbia University law school.

William Joel Stone, who is now before the public prominently in connection with charges brought by Victor F. Ridder of New York against an alleged effort of the Democratic party to win the German-American vote, is senior United States senator from the State of Missouri, and chairman of the committee on foreign relations of the Senate. He is a Kentuckian who found his way to Missouri, studied at the state university, chose law as his profession and politics as his avocation, and in due time found his way into office, first as congressman, then as governor, and later as senator. His advent in the higher chamber came in 1903, and he is sure of his term until 1921.

M. Emil Verhaeren, who lectured recently in Boston on the literature of "Young Belgium," dealt, in so doing, with a movement of which he is today the greatest exponent. Of purely Flemish parentage, and educated at the school of Sainte-Barbe, in Ghent, where he had Georges Rodenbach for a schoolfellow, he became, as a law student at Louvain University, the very center of the modern movement, directed at that time against "Philistinism," which was set afoot, about 1880, by the band of ardent and venturesome students about him. Today there are those who place him, with his junior Maurice Maeterlinck, at the head of the literature of the whole world, and Johannes Schlaf has classed the two together as perfect types of the "new European." Verhaeren has written exclusively in French, and, unlike Maeterlinck, is but ill-acquainted with Flemish. He sings, like Walt Whitman, of the present rather than of the past, and, like others of his contemporaries in literature and art, has discerned and expressed the poetry of modern city and industrial life, as well as of sylvan retreats and classic forms. His work, beginning with "Les Flamandes," published in 1883, down to his latest poems, written since the outbreak of war, bear the impress of his individual experiences, a particularly strong impress having been left by prolonged sojourning in London and other great English industrial centers at a dark period of his career, and a still stronger one by the influence exercised upon him by Belgian life and scenery, both in his early and later years.

H. Parker Willis, who has returned to Washington after a stay in Manila, where he has been busy supervising the founding of the Philippine National Bank under the provisions of the new federal banking act, is secretary of the federal reserve board. He was despatched on the Philippine errand both because of his official position and also because of his knowledge of the islands gained when a special correspondent stationed at Manila in 1904. His case is one of the most significant in recent national history, showing the service which a thoroughly trained economist and student of finance can give to the government in solving problems of state. Mr. Willis, though a native of Massachusetts, studied at Western Reserve University for his bachelor's degree; then went to the University of Chicago, to Leipzig and to Vienna in turn, all the time specializing in economics, history, political science and law. Returning to the United States from study abroad, he became a professor in institutions in Virginia and the District of Columbia. For several years he worked as a special correspondent for some of the leading journals of the country, furnishing both news and editorial articles on immediate problems of national finance. In time, the government turned to him as a special adviser on problems of immigration, finance and revenue, and rural credits; and when the federal reserve board was created he became its secretary, in part because, as adviser of the administration, he had done much to shape both the final form and the terminology of the law.

Miss Valma Knowlton '17, Ramona Osburn '18 and Ruth Robinson, graduate, will form the first board of critics for the plays given this year by the Radcliffe College Idler Club. The board is an experiment.

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CHINESE TRADE TO BE FOSTERED IN GEORGIA PORTS

Atlanta Bank to Be Established With Exchange Branches in Oriental Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The establishment of a bank in Atlanta which will have direct exchange with Chinese branches in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow; the shipping of Chinese products direct to Georgia ports with return shipments of southern cotton; the establishment of a fleet of 15 vessels for the oriental trade, and the sale of \$3,000,000 worth of gold bonds, guaranteed by the Chinese government, were promised by Dr. Clarence Z. Owens, president of the Chinese-American Products Exchange Company and managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, in an address to Savannah business men Saturday at the Board of Trade.

Dr. Owens pointed out that China consumes much southern cotton, but it is purchased in Liverpool and, while this country is a great consumer of Chinese products, it also buys them through England in large quantities. "That there are improved conditions possible," he said, "was obvious, and with the facilities of the company and the improvement in banking arrangements mentioned above, the United States would be in a position to claim its share of the Chinese trade. He said a contract was made recently with the Chinese government whereby the latter guaranteed \$3,000,000 worth of bonds for 25 years, with 6 per cent interest and 4 per cent for sinking fund to retire the bonds on their maturity."

Dr. Owens said the Pacific and Eastern Steamship Company has been organized under the laws of New York state and has appointed the Chinese-American products exchange company their fiscal agents for the disposition of the gold bonds. He pointed out that it would be safer for merchants to ship from China by way of the Panama canal and southern United States ports, thence by rail to Denver or Chicago, than by water from China to San Francisco, and thence by rail to the middle West. The same applies to the return shipments to China from the middle West, he said.

FOREST LANDS OF NEW YORK TO BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the November election there will be a referendum on the act providing for a \$10,000,000 bond issue for the purchase of forest lands within the state for the extension of Palisades Interstate park and for the purchase of forest lands within the forest preserve counties of the state.

The park would receive \$2,500,000 of this sum and the balance would be used to increase the state's properties in the Catskills and the Adirondacks. If the act is approved another \$2,500,000 has been pledged by private contributors to develop a park and to make available thousands of summer camping sites for the use of all the people at a nominal cost.

COLUMBIA RIVER ENTRANCE DREDGED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Data gathered in the September quarterly survey of the entrance to the Columbia river, which was conducted under about the smoothest conditions experienced there in years, strongly confirm previous official reports of there being a depth of 40 feet in the main channel, says the Oregonian. Over a width of 800 feet there are only two jumps, the least depth over which is 37 feet, and they can be cut down in short time by the dredge Chinook. For a width of 1200 feet there is a governing depth of 36 feet. Since 40 feet was attained in the main cut the Chinook has been operated to the southward so as to widen the deepest area.

Now is the time to arrange to spend the WINTER in the SUMMER climate of the SOUTH and visit

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The Pacific Passenger Steamers

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ALLIES AGAIN EXPLAIN NEED OF CENSORSHIP

(Continued from page one)

of state for foreign affairs, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the memorandum, agreed upon by His Majesty's government and the French government, embodying the joint reply of the Allies to your note of May 24 regarding the examination of the mails.

1. By a letter of May 24 last the secretary of state of the United States was pleased to give the views of the American government on the memorandum of the allied governments concerning mails found on merchant ships on the high seas.

2. The allied governments have found that their views agreed with those of the government of the United States in regard to the postal union convention, which is recognized on both sides to be foreign to the questions now under consideration; post parcels, respectively, recognized as being under the common rule of merchandise subject to the exercise of belligerent rights, as provided by international law; the inspection of private mails to the end of ascertaining whether they do not contain contraband goods, and, if carried on an enemy ship, whether they do not contain enemy property. It is clear that that inspection, which necessarily implies the opening of covers so as to verify the contents, could not be carried on board without being attended with great confusion, causing serious delay to the mails, passengers and cargoes, and without causing for the letters in transit errors, losses or at least great risk of miscarriage.

That is the reason why the Allies had mail bags landed and sent to centers with the necessary force and equipment for prompt and regular handling. In all this the allied governments had no other object in view than to limit, as far as possible, the inconveniences that might result from innocent mails and neutral vessels from the legitimate exercise of their belligerent rights in respect to hostile correspondence.

3. The government of the United States acknowledges it agrees with the allied governments as to principles, but expresses certain divergent views and certain criticisms as to the methods observed by the Allies in applying these principles.

4. These divergencies of views and criticisms are as follows:

5. In the first place, according to the government of the United States, the practice of the allied governments is said to be contrary to their own declaration in that while declaring themselves unwilling to seize and confiscate genuine mails on the high seas, they would obtain the same result by sending, with or without their consent, neutral vessels to allied ports, there to effect the seizure and confiscations above referred to and thus exercise over those vessels a more extensive belligerent right than that which is theirs on the high seas.

According to the government of the United States, there should be, in point of law, no distinction to be made between seizure of mails on the high seas, which the Allies have declared they will not apply for the present, and the same seizures practiced on board ships that are, whether willingly or not, in an allied port.

6. On this first point and as regards vessels summoned on the high seas and compelled to make for an allied port, the allied governments have the honor to advise the government of the United States that they have never subjected mails to a different treatment, according as they were found on a neutral vessel on the high seas or on neutral vessels, compelled to proceed to an allied port. They have always acknowledged that visits made in the port after a forced change of course must in this respect be on the same footing as a visit on the high seas; and the criticism formulated by the government of the United States does not, therefore, seem warranted.

7. As to the ships, which of their own accord call at allied ports, it is important to point out that in this case they are really "voluntarily" making the call. In calling at an allied port the master acts, not on any order from the allied authorities but solely carries out the instructions of the owner; neither are those instructions forced upon the said owner. In consideration of certain advantages derived from the call at an allied port, of which he is at full liberty to enjoy or refuse the benefits, the owner instructs his captain to call at this or that port. He does not, in truth, undergo any constraint.

In point of law, the allied governments think it a rule generally accepted, particularly in the United States (U. S. vs. Dickman, U. S. Supreme Court, 1875; 92 U. S. Rep. 520; Scott's Cases, 264) that merchant ships which enter a foreign port thereby place themselves under the laws in force in that port, whether in time of war or of peace, and when martial law is in force in that port. It is, therefore, legitimate in the case of a neutral merchant ship entering an allied port for the authorities of the allied governments to make sure that the vessel carries nothing inimical to their national defense before granting its clearance.

It may be added that the practice of the Germans to make improper use of neutral mails and forward hostile correspondence, even official communications dealing with hostilities, under cover of apparently unoffensive envelopes, mailed by neutrals to neutrals, made it necessary to examine mails from or to countries neighboring Germany under the same conditions as mails from or to Germany itself; but as a matter of course mails from neutrals to neutrals that do not cover such improper uses have nothing to fear.

8. In the second place, according to the government of the United States, the practice now followed by the allied governments is contrary to the rule of Convention XI. of The Hague, 1907, which they declare their willingness to apply, and would, besides, constitute a violation of the practice heretofore followed by nations.

9. In regard to the value to be attached to the eleventh convention of The Hague 1907, it may first of all be observed that it only refers to mails found at sea and that it is entirely foreign to postal correspondence found on board ships in ports. In the second place, from the standpoint of the peculiar circumstances of the present war, the government of the United States is aware that that convention, as stated in the memorandum of the Allies, has not been signed or ratified by six of the belligerent powers (Bulgaria, Italy, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia and Turkey); that for that very reason Germany availed itself of article IX. of the convention and denied, so far as it was concerned, the obligatory character in these speculations, and that for these several reasons the convention possesses in truth but rather doubtful validity in law. In spite of it all, the allied governments are guided in the case of mails found on board ships in ports by the intentions expressly manifested in the conferences of The Hague, sanctioned in the preamble to Convention XI., and tending to protect pacific and innocent commerce only. Mails possessing that character are forwarded as quickly as circumstances permit.

In regard to mails found on vessels at sea, the allied governments have not for the present refused to observe the terms of the convention reasonably interpreted, but they have not admitted, and cannot admit, that there is therein a provision legally binding them, from which they could not possibly depart. The allied governments expressly reserve to themselves the right to do so in case enemy abuses and frauds, dissimulations, and deceptions should make such a measure necessary.

10. As for the practice previously followed by the powers in the time of former wars, no general rule can easily be seen therein prohibiting the belligerents from exercising on the open sea as to postal correspondence the right of supervision, surveillance, visitation, and, the case arising, seizure and confiscation, which international law confers upon them in the matter of any freight outside of the territorial waters and jurisdiction of the neutral powers.

11. On the high seas, under international law, it is for the belligerents to seek and prevent transportation of other acts by which neutral vessels may lend their cooperation and assistance to hostile operations of the enemy. Now, as has long been observed (among others, Lord Stowell in *The Atalanta*, 6 Robinson, 440, 1, English Prize Cases, 607; Scott's Cases, 780), a few lines of a letter delivered to an enemy may be as useful or even more useful than a cargo of arms and ammunition to promote the war operations. The assistance rendered in such cases by the vessel carrying such a letter is as dangerous for the other belligerent as the assistance resulting from the transportation of military cargoes.

As a matter of fact, experience has, in the course of the present war, demonstrated the truth of this remark. Hostile acts, which had been projected in mails, have failed. Dangerous plots, from which even neutral countries are not safe at the hands of the enemy, were discovered in the mails and baffled. Finally, the addresses of certain letters, which the Allies had seen fit to respect, have evidenced a satisfaction, the hostile character of which removed every doubt as to the significance of those letters.

12. The report adopted by the conference of The Hague in support of Convention XI., leaves little doubt as to the former practice in the matter. The seizure, opening the bags, examination, confiscation, if need be, in all cases delay or even loss, are the fate usually awaiting mail bags carried by sea in time of war. (Second Peace Conference Acts and Documents, Vol. 1, p. 226.)

13. The American note of May 24, 1916, invokes the practice followed by the United States during the Mexican and civil wars; the practice followed by France in 1870; by Great Britain in the South African war; by Japan and Russia in 1904, and now by Germany.

14. As regards the proceedings of the German empire toward postal correspondence during the present war, the allied governments have informed the government of the United States of the names of some of the mail steamers whose mail bags have been, not examined, to be sure, but purely and simply destroyed at sea by the German naval authorities. Other names could very easily be added. The very recent case of the mail steamer *Hudikvalla*, (Swedish) carrying 670 mail bags, may be cited.

15. The allied governments do not think that the criminal habit of sinking ships, passengers, and cargoes or abandoning on the high seas the survivors of such calamities is, in the eyes of the government of the United States, any justification for the destruction of the mail bags on board, and they do not deem it to the purpose to make a comparison between these destructive German proceedings and the acts of the Allies in supervising and examining enemy correspondence.

16. As to the practice of Russia and of Japan, it may be permitted to doubt that it was at variance with the method of the allied governments in the present war.

17. The Imperial Russian decree of May 13-25, 1877, for the exercise of the right of visit and capture, provides (Paragraph 7): "The following acts, which are forbidden to neutrals, are assimilated to contraband of war: The carrying of dispatches and correspondence of the enemy." The Russian Imperial decree of Sept. 14, 1904, reproduces the same provision. The procedure followed in regard to the mail steamers and the prize decisions bear witness that public or private mails

found on board neutral vessels were examined, landed, and, when occasion arose, seized.

18. Thus, in May and July, 1904, postal correspondence carried on the steamships *Oslris* (British) and *Prinz Heinrich* (German) was examined by the Russian cruisers to see whether it contained Japanese correspondence. Thus again, in July, 1904, the steamer *Calchas* (British), captured by Russian cruisers, had 16 bags of mail that had been shipped at Tacoma by the postal authorities of the United States, seized on board and landed, and the prize court of Vladivostok examined their contents, which it was recognized it could lawfully do. (Russian Prize Cases, p. 139.)

19. As regards the practice of Japan, the Japanese rules concerning prizes, dated March 15, 1904, made official enemy correspondence, with certain exceptions, contraband of war. They ordered the examination of mail bags on mail steamers unless there was on board an official of the post-office, making a declaration in writing and under oath that the bags contained no contraband; it was even added that no account should be taken of such declaration if there existed grave suspicions. On the other hand, the Japanese prize court rule acknowledged the power of those courts in the examination of prize correspondence, letters and correspondence found on board neutral vessels. (Takahashi, "International Law Applied to Russo-Japanese War," p. 568.)

20. The French practice during the war of 1870 is found outlined in the naval instructions of July 26, 1870, under which official dispatches were on principle assimilated to contraband, and official or private letters, found on board captured vessels, were to be sent immediately to the minister of marine. Subsequently the circumstances of war permitted the rule in additional instructions, under which, if the vessel to be visited was a mail steamer having on board an official of the postoffice of the government whose flag she displayed, the visiting officer might be content with that official's declaration regarding the nature of the dispatches.

21. During the South African war the British government was able to limit its intervention in the forwarding of postal correspondence and mails as far as the circumstances of that war allowed, but it did not cease to exercise its supervision of the mails intended for the enemy.

22. As to the practice followed by the government of the United States during the American civil war, particularly in the *Peterhoff* case, cited in the American memorandum of May 24, 1916, the following instructions issued in that case by the secretary of state to the United States do not seem to apply to anything, but the forwarding of correspondence which has been found to be innocent. "I have, therefore, to recommend that in this case, if the district attorney has any evidence to show the mails are simulated and not genuine, it shall be submitted to the court; if there be no reasonable grounds for that belief, then that they be put on their way to their original destination." (Letter of Mr. Seward, secretary of state, to Mr. Welles, secretary of the navy, April 15, 1863; VII. Moore's Dig. p. 482.)

23. Finally, as regards the free transit granted to mails by the United States during the Mexican war, one may be allowed to recall the circumstances under which this proceeding was adopted. By a letter, dated May 20, 1846, notified on the following July 10, the commander of the United States cruiser *St. Mary* announced the blockade of the port of Tampico. Although that measure authorized, without a doubt, the seizure and confiscation of all correspondence for the blockade port, the American naval authorities, on learning the circumstances of the case, declared "neutral non-commercial mail packets are free to enter and depart," and it was even added that "Mexican boats engaged exclusively in fishing will be allowed to pursue their labor unmolested." (British State Papers, Vol. 13, 1846-7.)

24. It seems difficult to compare the blockade of the port of Tampico in 1846 with the measures taken by the Allies in the course of this war to reduce the economic resistance of the German empire, or, in the same method, their adoption by the United States, a precedent which condemns the practice now put in use by the allied governments.

25. To waive the right to visit mail steamers and mail bags intended for the enemy seemed in the past (Dr. Lushington, "Naval Prize Law," introduction page 7) a sacrifice which could hardly be expected of belligerents. The allied governments have again noted in their preceding memorandum how and why, relying on certain declarations of Germany, they had thought in the course of the second peace conference of 1907 they could afford to waive the right. They have also drawn the attention of the government of the United States to the fraudulent use Germany hastened to make of this waiver of the previous practices above mentioned.

26. After pointing to a certain number of specific cases, where American interests happened to be injured from the postal supervision exercised by the British authorities, forming the subject of the special memorandum of the government of His Majesty, dated July 20, 1916, the government of the United States was pleased to make known its views as to what is to be and is not to be recognized as not possessing the character of postal correspondence.

27. In this respect the government of the United States admits that shares, bonds, coupons, and other valuable papers, money orders, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and other negotiable papers, being the equivalent of money, may, when included in postal shipments, be considered as of the same nature as merchandise and other property, and, therefore, be also subjected to the exercise of belligerent rights.

28. Yet the American memorandum adds that correspondence, including shipping documents, lists of money orders, and documents of this nature,

even though referring to shipments to or exports by the enemy, must be treated as mail and pass freely unless they refer to merchandise on the same ship that is liable to capture.

29. As regards shipping documents and commercial correspondence found on neutral vessels, even in an allied port and offering no interest of consequence as affecting the war, the allied governments have instructed their authorities not to stop them, but to see that they are forwarded with as little delay as possible. Mail matter of that nature must be forwarded to the very ship on which it was found or by a speedier route, as is the case for certain mails inspected in Great Britain.

30. As for the lists of money orders to which the government of the United States assigns the character of ordinary mail, the allied governments deem it their duty to draw the attention of the government of the United States to the following practical consideration:

31. As a matter of fact, the lists of money orders, mailed from the United States to Germany and Austria-Hungary, correspond to moneys paid in the United States and payable by the German and Austro-Hungarian post-offices. Those lists, acquainting those postoffices with the sums that have been paid there, which in consequence they have to pay to the addressees. In practice, such payment is at the disposal of such addressees and is effected directly to them as soon as those lists arrive and without the requirement of the individual orders having come into the hands of the addressees. These lists are thus really actual money orders, transmitted in lump in favor of several addressees. Nothing in the opinion of the allied governments, seems to justify the liberty granted to the enemy country so to receive funds intended to supply by that amount its financial resisting power.

32. The American memorandum seems fit to recall firmly that neutral and belligerent rights are equally sacred and must be strictly respected. The allied governments, so far as they are concerned, wholly share that view. They are sincerely striving to avoid encroachment by the exercise of their belligerent rights on the legitimate exercise of the rights of innocent neutral commerce, but they hold that it is their belligerent right to exercise on the high seas the supervision granted them by international law to impede any transportation intended to aid their enemy in the conduct of war and to uphold his resistance. The rights of the United States as a neutral cannot, in our opinion, imply the protection granted by the federal government to shipments. Invoices, correspondence, or communications in any shape whatever, having an open or concealed hostile character and with a direct or indirect hostile destination, which American private persons can only effect at their own risk and peril. That is the very principle which was expressly stated by the President of the United States in his neutrality proclamation.

33. Furthermore, should any abuses, grave errors, or derelictions, committed by the allied authorities charged with the inspection of mails, be disclosed to governments of France and Great Britain, they are now, as they ever were, ready to settle the responsibility therefor in accordance with the principles of law and justice, which it never was, and is not now, their intention to evade. I am, etc., CECIL SPRING RICE.

WARDEN OSBORNE LEAVES SING SING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas Mott Osborne retired yesterday as warden of Sing Sing prison, after a service of 16 months in that office. Just before he drove out of the prison yard, bound for the Hotel Belmont in this city, where he will make his headquarters, Mr. Osborne shook hands with a group of league leaders, urging upon them lasting devotion to the creed of the Mutual Welfare League—constructive character building, instead of destructive punishment.

For an hour after that Mr. Osborne, calling every single convict by his name, listened to thanks and blessings and predictions that he would return triumphant, as he had done when he left the prison office before under serious charges. The long-talking over, Mr. Osborne motored to New York city.

It is understood that Mr. Osborne will enter the campaign against Governor Whitman, whom he considers reactionary toward prison reform.

JOINT COMMISSION AGAIN IN SESSION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Conference of the Mexican joint commission will be resumed today. The Mexicans have not been able thus far to satisfy the American representatives that their government, unassisted, can maintain such order along the border as will safeguard life and property of Americans.

HIGHER PRICE FOR COTTON

DALLAS, Tex.—Manager F. C. Weinert of the state warehouse and marketing department expresses the opinion that the prediction that cotton would go to 18 cents in Texas is a good one, says the News. Reports received by him by field agents of the department indicate that there will not be a top crop in south Texas, which, Manager Weinert says, means higher price for cotton.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

P. Harry Jennings, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters Union 379, was elected president of the Central Labor Union for the third time, defeating John U. McDonald of the Elevator Constructors by 75 votes. This is the first time in many years that a president has been given a third term. The election was held in Wells Memorial hall, with more than 600 voting.

JEWISH DEMAND FOR GUARANTEE OF RIGHTS ADVOCATED

Tenth Annual Convention of the Poalei Zion Organization Is Opened in Boston

Jews from various parts of the United States who are attending the tenth annual convention of the Poalei Zion organization in Boston are to attend a meeting tonight at the Elizabeth Peabody house, under the auspices of the Young Poalei Zion Clubs of Greater Boston. At the Ford hall session last night they advocated that a Jewish congress be held in the United States, and that delegates be sent to Europe when peace is being considered after the war, for the purpose of demanding a guarantee of Jewish rights from the governments abroad.

A resolution urging a Jewish congress was passed unanimously after speakers had dwelt at length on the conditions of Hebrews in other lands, including Russia, Holland, Poland, Galicia and parts of Palestine. The movement for a congress also occupied much time at the afternoon session, emphasis being laid on the fundamental belief that the solution of the Jewish problems rests in the establishment of a Jewish nation through the emigration of the Jews to Palestine.

The meeting voted to send delegates to the proposed congress instructed to advocate national rights as well as civil and political rights for the Jews. A proposition to make the congress a permanent institution also was favored.

Funds for the relief of Jews in Palestine were subscribed at a meeting of the Zion Association of Greater Boston held in Roxbury Sunday afternoon. Dr. Ben Zion Mossinsohn, director of the Hebrew high school at Jaffa, Palestine, told of conditions of his race abroad and recommended a state convention of Zion organizations, a public forum for the discussion of Jewish problems and the establishment of a Zion association scholarship for the gymnasium (preparatory school) at Jaffa and the Bazeel school at Jerusalem.

The meeting elected Justice Brandeis of the United States supreme court as honorary president of the organization. Directors for the ensuing year also were named.

TROOPS PARADE AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Governor McCall, his staff, state officials and executives representing many cities and towns of western Massachusetts reviewed the second Massachusetts regiment, led by Col. William C. Hayes, Sunday afternoon as it paraded through the main streets of this city in its final appearance at a military unit, prior to return to civil life.

Worcester's Welcome

WORCESTER, Mass.—Thousands of people lined the two miles stretch of parade route early Sunday evening, to welcome home companies A, C and H of the second Massachusetts regiment. The entire route was ablaze with red lights.

Holyoke Cheers D Company

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Returning D company, second regiment, paraded Sunday evening, accompanied by a band, the local post of the G. A. R., Spanish war veterans and Sons of Veterans. The streets were lined with cheering spectators.

COLONEL GRAVES RESIGNS COMMAND

EL PASO, Tex.—Col. Frank A. Graves of the eighth Massachusetts infantry has resigned, following friction between the colonel and officers of the eighth, many of whom, it is said, announced their intention of resigning as soon as the regiment is mustered out of federal service. Colonel Graves has been openly at issue with Chaplain H. Boyd Edwards of the regiment. For weeks there has been discord among the officers and there have been hints of courts-martial and the preferring of charges.

It is known that Chaplain Edwards and officers of the eighth visited General Sweetser in his tent Saturday morning and talked with him for a long time. Soon after their departure General Sweetser sent for Colonel Graves.

General Sweetser admitted that Colonel Graves had resigned, when asked about the matter later in the day. He declined to discuss the subject further, merely saying: "It is an unfortunate occurrence."

Chaplain Edwards and other officers of the eighth also refused to tell what part they had played in bringing about the resignation. Colonel Graves said that he offered his resignation because of business reasons.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURE

Henry C. Wilson will give an illustrated lecture on "London" in the Boston public library next Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Professor Chase's lecture on "Poe's Boyhood in England and Scotland" has been canceled.

THE VIRGINIANS TO DINE

The first annual dinner of the Virginians, a club composed of nearly 200 young men who took the civilians' cruise on the U. S. S. Virginia, will be held at the Hotel Lenox on Friday evening.

EXCHANGE CHANGES NAME

After midnight tonight the telephone exchange known as "Oxford" will bear the name of "Beach," the new name appearing in the telephone directories now ready for distribution.

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Auto rugs, Scotch wool plaid—reversible—at 4.75



—decidedly serviceable, with a soft finish that insures warmth.

Scotch plaid auto or steamer rugs with plain backs; sturdily woven of all-wool yarns, to withstand wear and tear.

Soft, pleasing color combinations, the kind favored for motor touring 7.75.

Extensive lines of plush rugs—the Liberty silk plushes exclusively here

Auto rugs of fancy and plain plushes in wide variety, as well as luxurious rugs of silk plush. We are sole agents in Chicago for the famous silk plush rugs imported from Liberty & Co., London—these the acme of motor luxury. Eighth floor.

HORSES BECOME SHOW FEATURE AT SPRINGFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The opening of the horse show in connection with the National Dairy show was the feature of the day at the big exhibition. More than 200 horses were ready for exhibition, all of them prize winners in other shows. Today's program was devoted to Clydesdale and Percheron horses, saddle horses, pairs, novice saddle horses and roadsters, and exhibition driving. Today was called "Guernsey day"—Connecticut, Ohio and Michigan day—at the dairy show. Judging of Guernsey cattle occupied the time of the experts who are awarding the ribbons. The International Milk Dealers Association holds its annual convention in the municipal auditorium this afternoon. There is a conference of officers of milk producers' associations, and in the technical high school hall the Official Dairy Instructors Association holds afternoon and evening sessions.

LUMBER MEN FORM EXPORTING COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Formation of the first organization for cooperative selling to give an American industry an advantage over foreign competitors in foreign markets was announced Sunday by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The organization consists of an export sales company, representing 80 per cent of the Douglas pine cut in this country.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Officers of the senior class, New England Conservatory of Music, have been elected as follows: President, Francis M. Findlay, Fish Haven, Ida.; vice-president, George W. Shaw, Caribou, Me.; recording secretary, Marjorie Schadt, Scranton, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Martha Williams, Mystic, Conn.; treasurer, S. Wentworth Horton, Greenport, N. Y. The conservatory library has been enlarged by several gifts and purchases. Louis C. Elson of the faculty has presented a collection of about 200 books on musical history and theory and musical scores. Others who have given works are George W. Chadwick, director; Mrs. C. H. Bond, Mrs. E. C. Allen, Miss Katherine Foote, J. S. Pelton, Carl Stoelckel, Samuel F. Batchelder and the class of 1916. The first concert of the season of 1916-17 will be one by advanced students, to be given at Jordan hall, Wednesday evening. Examinations for admission to the junior class will be held on Thursday.

ANNUAL RUSSELL LECTURE

MEDFORD, Mass.—The annual Russell lecture to the students of Tufts and Jackson Colleges was delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Marion D. Shutter of Minneapolis in Goddard chapel.

FLYING BOAT TAKES UP TWELVE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—An enormous flying boat, built after the lines of the America, rose from Lake Keuka at the flying field at Hammondsport Sunday afternoon with 11 passengers. The landing was remarkable for its accuracy.

ARLINGTON SCHOOLS REOPEN

The public schools of Arlington were reopened this morning for regular work. The football team will resume practice and may play its game with Belmont high at Belmont tomorrow.

THE SAUCE OF GOOD TASTE
Lea & Perrins' Sauce improves the most delicate flavor; it gives pliancy and zest to every dish from soup to salad with which it is used.

Lea & Perrins' SAUCE

The only original Worcestershire Sauce
Send postal for free kitchen card containing 100 recipes
LEA & PERRINS, Robert Street, New York City

ETHEL LEGINSKA IN PIANO RECITAL IN JORDAN HALL

Piano recital by Ethel Leginska, Jordan hall, Boston, afternoon of Oct. 14. The program: Italian concerto, Bach; sixteen variations, op. 39, Brahms; Ecosseaises in E-flat, Beethoven; "Pathétique" sonata, op. 13, Beethoven; variations on a theme by Paganini, op. 35, Brahms.

To Mme. Leginska as a well-established artist with an assured public left the pleasant task of opening the Saturday afternoon series of concerts which Mr. Mudgett conservatively and conscientiously has tried to make a feature of Boston's musical season. She was warmly greeted, liberally applauded and a large number waited for extra numbers after the program ended.

Mme. Leginska, however, is an artist who reflects many a mood in her playing. The program of Saturday called forth little of the deep and broad understanding of human fundamentals which she revealed last season in the playing of the Brahms F minor sonata. Rather was it a day of the gentler emotions, of the tragedy and the heroism of small affairs.

This is not in the least by way of berating the program. It was a refreshing novelty in program making, and Mme. Leginska is to be commended for her courage in joining the vanguard of artists who are venturing as scouts into the lesser known and unexplored regions of piano literature. One might have wished, however, for another of the Beethoven sonatas than the "Pathétique," for it seemed not to fit into the mood of the day, nor into the company of the other numbers.

Mme. Leginska did not think big enough to make her interpretation measure up to the greatness of the ideas behind the music of the sonata. She took it very seriously, though, too seriously for its effectiveness. The weight of the true emotion was not set forth in the dragging simulation the player affected. The "Italian" concerto of Bach, on the other hand, gained immensely from the quasi-modernity with which it was invested. It sounded almost like a bit of present-day writing "after the archaic manner." The proper sense of contrast to be observed apparently was uppermost in Mme. Leginska's thought while she played the Brahms waltzes. In this she succeeded admirably. It is not profitable to undertake a discussion of the fitness of variations on a program. This much can safely be said, however: It was pleasanter to see the opus 35 of Brahms at the end than a Liszt rhapsody.

PAPERS ON HEATING AND POWER

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The New England section of the National Electric Light Association will meet in annual convention at the Hotel Maplewood, here, from Oct. 17 to 23 inclusive. A number of papers have been prepared on industrial heating and power.

AT THE THEATERS

CASTLE SQUARE—"Rolling Stones," 2:10.
COLONIAL—"Ziegfeld Follies," musical show, with Ina Claire, 8.
COPLEY—"The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde, 8:15.
HOLLIS—Sir Herbert Tree in "Henry VIII," by Shakespeare, 7:45.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
PARK SQUARE—"Good Gracious, Annabelle," farce by Claire Kummer, 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"The Silent Witness," melodrama by Otto Hauerbach, 8:20.
TREMONT—"Potash and Perlmutter in Society," Hebrew character comedy, 8.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:45; daily except Monday and Friday at Castle Square 2:10; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Wilbur, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Hollis 1:45; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:30.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE TEAMS
START ON SECOND
PART OF SEASON

Coaches Must Soon Make
Choices for the Big Football
Games of the Year—Pennsyl-
vania Gets a Surprise

Today finds the big college football teams of the East starting in on the second half of their 1916 season, and from now on the coaches will pay more attention to the developing of the team and the men who are to be the first choice players for the big games, and less to the trying out of various positions on the eleven. Up to the present time it has been a case of trying to find out which are the best players on the varsity squads at some of the big universities. The selecting is now pretty nearly over and the work will be made harder and harder from now on.

Saturday's games were not without their surprises in eastern circles, and this was also true in the West, which will be reviewed in a special article later in the week. The only big eastern university team that was not able to win its game last Saturday was the University of Pennsylvania, which was defeated by Swarthmore 6 to 0.

The Red and Blue were looking for a victory by a narrow score. Swarthmore won through excellent playing on its own part and a lack of championship class on the part of Pennsylvania. There is no question about Pennsylvania playing better football than was the case a year ago, but Coach Folwell still has a lot of hard work ahead of him if he is to bring the Red and Blue up to championship class for the big games at the end of the season.

Harvard showed a big improvement in its game with North Carolina over the work in the previous game with Tufts. When it is considered that the Crimson started the game with six of her first-string men out of the lineup, the showing is all the more promising. There was a good charge to the line-men, they worked well together. The backs also showed up well, interfering quite well for the man carrying the ball and Casey, at fullback, gave some very promising exhibitions of open-field running. The worst part of the work of the team was the passing by Harris at center. That some of his passes did not count heavily against his side was due to the splendid handling of the ball by the backs. Yale won from Lehigh by a better score than in 1915 and yet the showing was far from expectations. The linemen showed up strongly on the defensive and kept the visitors from scoring; but offensively it was pretty much a one-man attack with Le Gore as the star. After scoring 61 points against Virginia the previous week, it was expected that the Elis would at least touch the 20-point mark against Lehigh.

Princeton just managed to win from Tufts by a field goal made in the last few minutes of play. The Orange and Black should have had a touchdown or two, but did not make the most of its opportunities while Tufts was playing its best all the time. Coach Rush does not seem to have developed very much of an attack up to the present time, but the material is certainly available and should come fast during the next two or three weeks.

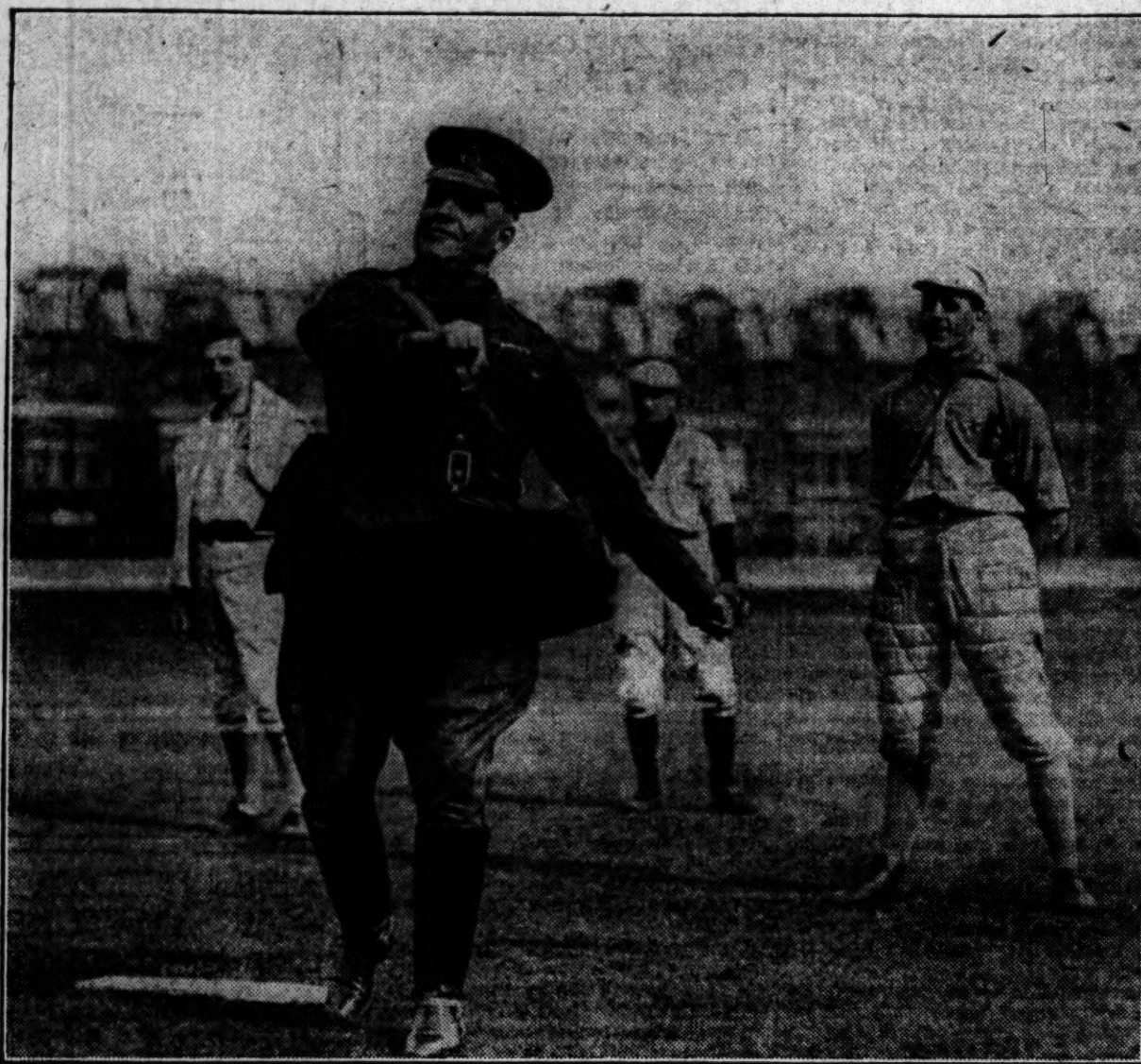
Of the other large eastern colleges little is to be said except that they showed much strength. Cornell overwhelmed Williams by a score of 42 to 0, and yet reports from Ithaca state that Coach Sharpe was not very well pleased with the showing of the Red and White team. Dartmouth had the easiest sort of time defeating Massachusetts Agricultural College 62 to 0, and Brown ran away from Amherst, 69 to 0. Syracuse kept up its big scoring record by defeating Franklin and Marshall 61 to 0.

The two United States academies had hard games. Annapolis met Pittsburgh, and, while the midshipmen were defeated, the showing was very good, as Pittsburgh won by only 20 to 19, the midshipmen failing to kick one goal after touchdown. Considering the fact that Pittsburgh had been working hard for this game, and really has a strong team, the showing by the navy was quite satisfactory. West Point won from Holy Cross 17 to 0, a showing which can hardly be called as good as that made by Annapolis.

Of the four Maine state colleges which start in on their championship season Saturday, Maine was the only one to be defeated, losing to the strong Rhode Island State team, 13 to 0. Bowdoin was forced to be contented with a 19-to-19 tie with Wesleyan. Colby easily defeated Ft. McKinley by a score of 20 to 0, while Bates won from New Hampshire State, 7 to 0. Based on the showing to date, Colby looks like the coming state champion.

TUFTS TO START
TENNIS TOURNEY

MEDFORD, Mass.—The annual fall lawn tennis tournament at Tufts College, with an entry list of nearly 60 contestants, begins today. Two of last year's varsity veterans, Captain Lane 17, and Willard Crocker 19, the college champion last season, were entered, while a promising squad of freshmen players, among whom are Rockwell, former captain of Somerville high school; Nickerson, also of Somerville; Kelley, formerly captain of Noble and Greenough, and Mullen, from Huntington school, will make the play interesting for the veterans.



Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of defense, throwing first ball at baseball match at Queen's Club

BIG AUTO RACES
ARE PLANNED FOR
SHEEPSHEAD BAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The management of the Sheepshead Bay speedway, where the Astor cup race was held on Sept. 30, has arranged the Harkness gold trophy automobile race of 100 miles and a special race of 50 miles for Saturday, Oct. 28. H. S. Harkness, donor of the trophy, has offered \$10,000 as prize money for this event and \$2650 as bonuses.

Thirty of the drivers who were entered in the Astor cup race have signified their intention of competing in the Harkness trophy contest. The bonuses will be given to the winner of each lap and will be divided between the driver and the mechanic, 70 and 30 per cent respectively. Only non-winners in the 100-mile race will be allowed to compete in the special 50-mile race, which will be begun immediately after the chief race is completed. For this \$2500 additional has been provided in prize money.

SPENCER AGAIN
NAMED A WINNER

NEWARK, N. J.—Reginald McNamara, Robert Spears and Arthur Spencer divided honors at the Velodrome here yesterday afternoon. McNamara defeated Oscar Egg, the Swiss cyclist, in a 10-mile tandem paced race, leading him home by a lap. Spears defeated Frank Kramer, the American champion, in the Brassard race, a one-mile match affair. Arthur Spencer, who has been the surprise of the season, defeated Alfred Goulet in two straight heats of a two thirds of a mile match race. The winners:

One-third-mile handicap (amateur)—Won by Marcel Berger, San Francisco. Time, 47.1-58.
Two-thirds-mile match (professional)—Won by Arthur Spencer, Toronto.
One-mile handicap (professional)—Won by Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I. Time, 51.4-54.
Brassard, one mile (professional)—Won by R. E. Spears, Australia.
One-mile open (amateur)—Won by Thomas Bello, Italy. Time, 2m. 9.1-54.
One-mile open (professional)—Won by Alfred Goulet, Newark. Time, 2m. 27.4.
10-mile tandem-paced race (professional)—Won by Oscar Egg, Switzerland. Time, 20m. 4.4-54.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS
Harvard 21, North Carolina 0.
Princeton 3, Tufts 0.
Yale 12, Lehigh 0.
Swarthmore 6, Pennsylvania 0.
Pittsburgh 20, Annapolis 19.
West Point 17, Holy Cross 0.
Cornell 42, Williams 0.
Dartmouth 62, Mass. A. C. 0.
N. Y. University 7, Haverford 7.
Brown 69, Amherst 0.
Syracuse 61, F. and M. 0.
Ursinus 6, Lafayette 0.
Rochester 49, Clarkson 13.
Hobart 13, Hamilton 6.
Springfield 23, Trinity 0.
Rutgers 13, Washington and Lee 13.
Rensselaer 48, Oberlin 0.
Penn. State 39, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
Gettysburg 20, George Washington 0.
Dickinson 26, Albright 0.
Swarthmore 6, Pennsylvania 0.
Colby 29, Ft. McKinley 0.
Louisville 0, Centre 0.
Colgate 15, Illinois 3.
Michigan 24, Mt. Union 0.
Michigan A. C. 32, Alma 0.
Chicago 22, Indiana 0.
Purdue 23, Wabash 7.
Minnesota 47, North Dakota 7.
Case 43, Kenyon 13.
Iowa 17, Grinnell 7.
Wisconsin 23, South Dakota 3.
Western Reserve 14, Akron 3.
Earlham 27, Butler 0.
Georgetown 18, Univ. Cincinnati 4.

BASEBALL AT
QUEEN'S CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes: threw the first ball in a recent baseball match played at Queen's Club between teams representative of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada. The Duchess of Devonshire attended the match and watched it from a seat close behind the catcher. The Canadian side who were stationed at Epsom, won the game rather easily by 9 runs to 1.

SIDELINES

The University of Pennsylvania was the second big eastern team to lose a game this fall. Princeton had a narrow escape from a tie.

According to Coach Whalen of the Tufts varsity football team, there is very little difference between the Harvard and Princeton elevens at this time.

Dr. Paul Withington, the former Harvard star, is still getting results at Wisconsin. The Badgers promise to make a good showing in the Western Conference.

Tufts is making a splendid football record this fall, and it promises to equal that made by the baseball team last spring. Princeton won Saturday, but it was by a field goal only.

Eastern football appears to be getting the better of the West this fall. Colgate's victory over the University of Illinois, Western Conference champions of 1915, was somewhat of a surprise to easterners.

It will be a surprise to a lot of persons who have followed the work of the Harvard varsity this fall if E. L. Casey 19 does not make the first varsity by the time of the big games. He played a great game against North Carolina.

ATHLETIC NOTES

Lehigh University defeated Lafayette College in their soccer football match at South Bethlehem, Pa., Saturday 5 goals to 0.

F. J. Marshall, professional chess champion of the United States, is to take part in a 150-match contest of simultaneous play in Philadelphia provided that number of opponents can be secured.

J. M. Barnes of Whittemarsh Valley won the championship of the Professional Golf Association of the United States Saturday by defeating John Hutchinson of Allegheny in the final round 1 up.

Dario Resta won the 250-mile grand American automobile race on the Maywood speedway at Chicago-Saturday in 2h. 24m. 16.88s. This was at an average rate of 103.9 miles an hour. John Aitken was second by 16s. This victory puts Resta in the lead for the A. A. championship honors with 3200 points. Aitken being second with 2940.

RIFLE MATCHES ARE RESUMED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—National Rifle Association contests which started on the Florida range near here last week will be resumed today, with the United States marine corps and rapid-fire matches scheduled as the only events of the day. Forty-three teams already are here and more are expected to arrive during the week.

SOUTHERN TRIP
IS PLANNED FOR
WILLIAMS TEAM

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Plans have been completed for the annual southern trip of the Williams College baseball nine next spring, but the list of opponents to be met will be different from previous seasons. Neither Georgetown nor Virginia will be played by the Purple.

New York University will be played in New York, the game marking the renewal of relations between the two colleges after a lapse of several years. Washington and Lee will also be played for the first time in the history of the two institutions. The Williams schedule for the southern trip, as approved by the athletic council, is as follows:

April 12, New York University at New York; 12, Princeton at Princeton; 14, Navy at Annapolis; 16, Washington and Lee at Lexington, Va.; 17, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 18, Columbia at New York.

COACH JONES TO
GIVE YALE SQUAD
HARD PRACTICE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Head Coach T. A. D. Jones of Yale will start in today to try to rectify the faults which were developed in Saturday's football game with Lehigh. The players expect their hardest week of practice so far.

The position of center rush is perhaps the first objective point in the coaching. If neither Callahan nor Vorys are able to go back to the center of the line, Hutchinson, the fullback, will be brought up to this position. Charles Taft, who played center Saturday, did very well considering his lack of experience, but is not out for this place. Hutchinson has had some experience at center and the coaches believe he can be developed.

The men came through the game with Lehigh in good shape with the exception of Edward Smith, the quarterback. He will not be out of the game for more than a day or two.

CORNELL SQUAD
IN GOOD SHAPE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell football men will begin final preparations for the Harvard game this afternoon. Although the Ithacans have a contest with Bucknell scheduled for next Saturday, the coaches will shape the eleven from now on for the big game at Cambridge on Oct. 28.

The Ithacans came out of the Williams game in good shape. The general condition of the squad is all right, but the team as a whole the coaches regard as a little slow.

EFFORT TO RESTORE BARS

TORONTO, Ont.—It is not expected that the Dominion government will grant the appeal of the Halifax license holders for a new lease of business, says the Mail and Empire. The appeal was argued some weeks ago, and was based chiefly upon the fact that the fees for the license year had been paid over to the city, which declined to return them, taking the ground that the prohibition enactment was not of its making. The decision of the government has not been announced, but there is reason to believe that it will not restore the bars in Halifax.

BOSTON ENGLISH
HIGH WILL MEET
CAMBRIDGE TEAM

Lines Up Against High and Latin
School Eleven Tomorrow —
Defense Must Be Strengthened

Boston English high school will have to show a better brand of football tomorrow afternoon when it lines up against Cambridge high and Latin school than it did Saturday afternoon if the English high school boys expect to win. Medford high school shut out the E. H. S. players because the latter's line weakened at the time when it should have been firm, and while the boys' coach D. V. O'Flaherty showed some good football, the team work was not what it should have been, and there is room for considerable improvement.

This afternoon Coach O'Flaherty will have his squad out for practice as soon as the boys are free, and will try to correct the mistakes that were brought out in the Medford high school contest. He has a number of veteran players around which to build his team, and although handicapped by the late start of school this fall, should be able to produce a winning aggregation. Individually the team is strong as it stands, and when it is working smoothly as a whole it should be a very hard eleven to defeat.

In the line I. A. Levenson, James Galloway, John McCluskey and Thomas Doherty are all veterans with experience, and are playing center, right and left tackle and left guard in the order named. The new men in the line have been showing good form and have all the marks of becoming excellent players with a little more practice and team work. The backfield is an all veteran combination with J. J. Nolan at right halfback, Arthur Gunning at left halfback, James O'Hare at quarter and Norman Bridges at fullback.

The Cambridge high and Latin school team has been showing well at practice ever since the school opened, and last week tied in the annual game with Rindge technical school. The Cambridge Latin team will present a strong line of defense, which the English high school players are going to find hard to break down, and their attack can be counted on to give the E. H. S. boys some hard work to hold in check.

MEREDITH WINS
400-METERS RUN
AT STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM via London.—American athletes carried off the lion's share of the honors on the opening day of the track events at the stadium here Saturday. Competing against athletes of the Scandinavian countries, the Americans captured three races—the 100 and 400-meter runs and the 800-meter relay race.

In the 400-meter run J. E. Meredith, the former quarter-mile American national champion, defeated J. Bolin, the holder of the 800-meter Swedish record, the winner's time being 49.7-10s.

Americans took first, second and third places in the 100-meter event, the winner being J. G. Loomis of Chicago. The high jump was won by the Swede, Kullerstrand, Loomis being second and F. S. Murray of California third.

The national executive committee of the Swedish athletic association gave a dinner in the evening in honor of the visitors. The summaries follow: 100-meter run (109 yards 13 inches)—Won by J. G. Loomis, Chicago; second, A. E. Ward, Chicago; third, Robert Simpson, Time, 10.9s.

400-meter run (437 yards 16 inches)—Won by J. E. Meredith, Philadelphia; second, J. Bolin, Sweden. Time, 49.7s.

800-meter relay race—American team (J. G. Loomis, F. S. Murray, Robert Simpson and A. E. Ward) defeated the Scandinavian team. Time, 3m. 30.2-5s.

High jump—Won by Kullerstrand, Sweden, 183 centimeters (6ft.); second, J. G. Loomis, 181 centimeters; third, F. S. Murray, 178 centimeters.

LANNIN NOT CONSIDERING SALE

President J. J. Lannin of the Boston American Baseball Club stated this morning that there was absolutely no truth in the statement that he was considering the sale of the club. He said that he had had several offers for his stock; but that they did not come up to what he wants. He owns approximately three quarters of the stock in the club.

COMMERCIAL CLUB SECRETARIES

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The semi-annual conference of commercial club secretaries which is to be held in Iowa City, Oct. 19, 20 and 21, will have in attendance secretaries from all the leading cities of the state, says the Register. Discussion of the problem of increasing a city's business will take up the sessions.

TEXAS COTTON PROSPERITY

DALLAS, Tex.—An average of about \$50,000 per day is now being disbursed in cash to farmers in the Temple market for cotton and seed; the daily receipts running close to 500 bales per day, which is largely in excess of last year, says the News. The value of both crops is at least 50 per cent higher this year than last. All available labor is being employed at good wages.

CIVIC FEDERATION CHOICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The election of V. Everit Macy, capitalist and philanthropist, to succeed the late Seth Low as president of the National Civic Federation until its annual meeting on Jan. 23, is announced here. Mr. Macy lives at Scarborough-Hudson, N. Y.

LACROSSE MEN
NAME OFFICERS
AT N. Y. MEETING

Championships Awarded by Inter-
collegiate League and Schedule
Arranged—Amendment Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League held its annual meeting recently at the Park Avenue Hotel to elect officers, award the championships of the northern and southern divisions, and transact other business matters. M. S. Erlanger of Johns Hopkins University, who served as vice-president during the season of 1915, was elected president; H. R. Walters, Lehigh University, vice-president; Roy Taylor, Cornell University, secretary-treasurer, and C. E. Marsters, Harvard, member-at-large.

All the nine members of the league sent representatives to the meeting, and the general reports showed a most successful year. Especially gratifying to the officials of the league was the record of Yale's team, admitted to the league last year, and the interest shown at Syracuse, Pennsylvania State and several other colleges.

The championship of the northern division, including Cornell, Hobart College, Harvard University, Stevens Institute and Yale, was awarded to Cornell, while the southern division championship, which comprises Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh and University of Pennsylvania, was awarded to Lehigh. The only amendment to the rules gave the referee more authority on the field, and prohibited coaching from the side lines.

The managers of the nine institutions arranged a schedule. May 26 was decided on for the playing off of the championship between teams of the northern and southern divisions. Among those who attended the meeting were J. R. Flannery, the veteran Canadian player, and I. D. Cox, who is advocating the game at Syracuse. The next meeting will be held Oct. 13, 1917.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard	Dartmouth
10-Colby	0 32-N. H. State .. 0
26-Bates	0 32-Boston Col. .. 0
4-Tufts	7 47-Lebanon Val. .. 0
21-No. Carolina .. 0	62-Mass. A. C. 0
60	7 174
21-Holy Cross	0 25-Yale
29-No. Carolina .. 0	61-Virginia
3-Tufts	0 12-Lehigh
53	0 98
3-W. Virginia	0 18-R. I. State
27-F. & M.	0 42-Trinity
0-Swarthmore	6 69-Amherst
30	6 129
75-Syracuse	0 58-Westminster .. 0
61-F. and M.	0 20-Annapolis .. 13
136	0 78
Wesleyan	0 78
3-R. I. State	0 10-Bowdoin
19-Bowdoin	0 19-Brown
22	19 10
Lafayette	0 21-Ursinus
0-Fordham	0 21-Albright
0-Swarthmore	10 61-Albright
0-Ursinus	0 2-Yale
6	16 82
7-Tufts	52-Clarkson
7-Princeton	0 2-Columbia
7	6 52
Williams	0 3-Norwich
31-Rensselaer	0 3-Norwich
13-Union	0 0-Brown
0-Cornell	42 0-Spr'g'd T. S. 25
44	42 3
Penn. State	42 3
27-Susquehanna	0 37-Bethany
55-Westminster	0 53-Geneva
50-Bucknell	0 21-W. Va. W'n .. 0
39-W. Va. W'n ..	0 4-Maritima
171	0 115
Colby	10 0-N. H. State .. 0
0-Harvard	10 0-N. H. State .. 0
3-N. H. State	0 0-Colgate
20-Ft. McKinley ..	0 0-R. I. State
33	10 0
Bates	7 29-McKinley .. 0
7-Ft. McKinley ..	0 2-Pt. McKinley .. 0
0-Harvard	26 6-Middlebury .. 0
0-Holy Cross	3 12-Amherst
7-N. H. State	0 19-Wesleyan
14	29 83
Annapolis	0 3-Lebanon Val. .. 0
0-Dickinson	0 3-Lebanon Val. .. 0
13-Georgetown	7 14-Wash. & Lee .. 7
19-Pittsburgh	30 17-Holy Cross
32	27 34
Indiana	0 41-No. Dakota .. 7
20-De Pauw	0 41-No. Dakota .. 7
0-Chicago	22 47-No. Dakota .. 7
20	22 88
Illinois	0 0-Carleton
30-Kansas	15 22-Indiana
0-Colgate	15 22
33	15 22
Wisconsin	0 12-Ohio Wesleyan .. 0
20-Lawrence	0 12-Ohio Wesleyan .. 0
28-So. Dakota	123 0-Oberlin
98	3 140
Purdue	0 29-Lake Forest .. 7
13-De Pauw	0 29-Lake Forest .. 7
23-Wabash	7
41	7 29
Iowa	0 32-Marietta
21-Cornell	7 19-Case
17-Grinnell	7 19-Case
48	13 83

HARVARD OARSMEN
GET GOLD-SWEEPS

The Harvard Club of Boston gave a banquet Saturday evening to the Harvard varsity crew of 1916, which not only defeated Cornell and Yale, but also established a new record for the four-mile course on the Thames river, New London, last June. The victorious crew, as well as the second eight and freshman crew, were guests. Coach R. F. Herrick, Assistant Coach William Haines, Capt. D. P. Morgan, Capt. Elect H. B. Cabot, Jr., Gen. Francis Peabody, Nicholas Biddle and Gen. W. A. Bancroft were the speakers, the last named presenting the members of the crew with miniature gold sweeps on behalf of the club. Those receiving the trophies were: Capt. D. P. Morgan, H. B. Cabot, James Talcott, Jr., J. C. White, Amory Coddige, Moseley Taylor, H. A. Quimby, C. C. Lund and H. L. F. Kruger.

CORNELL GAME APPLICATIONS

Applications for tickets for the Harvard-Cornell football game must be made by tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the office of the Harvard Athletic Association. Graduates of Cornell University may obtain tickets from their football manager. It will be to the advantage of students to get in their applications as soon as possible and money for the tickets must accompany the application.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Salt Lake 2, Portland 2.
Salt Lake 3, Portland 2.
Vernon 3, San Francisco 2.
Vernon 4, San Francisco 2.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 1.

KANSAS STATE
A. C. HAS MANY
VETERANS OUT

No Less Than Eleven Men Who
Have Won the Varsity Letter
Are Trying to Make the
Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MANHATTAN, Kan.—With the exception of three games against minor colleges, the 1916 football team of the Kansas State Agricultural College failed to win a game. Of the Missouri Valley conference games played, the Missouri contest resulted in a 0 to 6 tie; while Kansas University and Nebraska University won against the Aggies easily. The K. S. A. C. eleven was light and inexperienced and there was a lack of harmony among the coaches which made matters worse.

This year the K. S. A. C. squad contains 11 letter men, new players coming up from last year's freshmen have added much needed weight, and there has been a complete change of the coaching staff. The Aggies are hopeful, and her opponents expectant, that the 1916 season will show a wonderful change for the better. Practice has certainly indicated that a much stronger eleven will be turned out than has represented the college for several years.

The new coaches at the college are Z. G. Clevenger, former Indiana University player and coach, and Schuls, former Michigan lineman of national fame. Clevenger is head coach, but will give his special attention to the backfield and end men, while Schuls will specialize on the line from tackle to tackle.

The "K" winners of former years who are back and at work for places on the 1916 team are headed by Capt. S. E. Barnes '17, halfback. Other "K" men on the squad are: W. W. Wright '17, center; L. W. Randels '17, end; O. W. Skinner '17, end; G. W. Oliver '19, halfback; L. M. Dordill '18, tackle; M. P. Wilder '18, halfback; E. H. Placek '18, tackle; N. D. Harwood '18, fullback; G. J. Sullivan '18, quarterback, and A. Slattery '18, end. In the backfield the presence of three veteran halfbacks, a quarterback and fullback will make it necessary for a new man to be a real star in order to break into the varsity lineup. End is also well taken care of, with three veterans. Incidentally, the K. S. A. C. ends were last year regarded as the strongest part of the eleven. Both veteran guards graduated, but two tackles and a center will form a nucleus of experience in the center of the line.

In spite of the advantage of their experience there are several letter winners who are being hard pushed to make the team this year because of the competition with sophomores who bring to the game greater weight and equal determination and ability.

Coach Clevenger says that the most promising of the sophomores are L. D. Placek, halfback; C. A. Frankland, guard; E. F. Whedon, guard; J. A. Clark, quarterback; G. A. Franz, guard; C. O. Ruda, guard and center; L. Husted, fullback and halfback; E. Wells, fullback or tackle; C. E. Kay, end, and R. Weinheimer, end.

He adds that other men who are regarded as distinctly varsity material, aside from the letter men and sophomores named, include H. B. Bayer '17, tackle; C. R. Enlow '18, end; J. B. Barnes '17, halfback, and G. R. Hewey '18, guard.

The freshman team, which will be called upon to provide a large share of the scrimmage practice for the Aggies during the season, is being coached this year by L. A. Bauer, a graduate of Colgate College and the Springfield Training school.

HARVARD OARSMEN
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OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

hand fighting, in which French infantry were everywhere defeated. The troops of General von Boehm and von Garmier held their positions fully.

Southwest of St. Pierre Vaast wood the advantages which were gained by the French in former attacks were retaken. Seven officers, 227 men and several machine guns were brought in. Fusilier regiment No. 36 and infantry regiment No. 48 of the division of Maj.-Gen. von Dresler and Scherfstein fought with special distinction.

South of the Somme the fighting in Ablaincourt was revived with success for us. Portions of Saxen regiments by a bold raid regained the eastern part of Ambos wood, north of Chauvencourt, capturing six officers and 400 men.

In the Meuse district there was artillery activity, which increased temporarily to violence. East of the Meuse there were isolated hand-grenade engagements without importance and feeble unsuccessful hostile attacks.

In a bend of the Tchernia river there were renewed Serbian attacks, say the German official statement on operations in Macedonia, which also continued during the night. All, however, failed. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

At many places on the front west of Lutsk there was lively fighting.

In Transylvania our pursuit of the Rumanians on the east front is making good progress. The Rumanians yielded also on the road from Caik Szereda to Gyimes pass. On the frontier passes of Budensland the allied (Tautonic) troops gained ground. The Rumanians lost here 292 men, including eight officers and six machine guns. West of Vulkan pass hostile attacks were repulsed by counter-attacks. At one place the Rumanians gained a footing on a line of the ridge. Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUCHAREST, Rumania, Monday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Northern and northwestern front: In the Kallman mountains our troops retired toward the frontier. South of Tulghe-Gyorgyo-Folges, enemy infantry were put to flight by our artillery. In the upper Biceva valley, west of the frontier, there were artillery duels. At Palanka Chimes minor engagements have taken place. In the Uzul valley there have been violent encounters. On the frontier in the Oltuz valley we sanguinarily repulsed all enemy attacks. In the Buzeu valley there has been violent fighting.

On the frontier all attacks by our opponents have been repulsed. We took 64 prisoners from a single enemy company. At Bratocsa and Predelus minor engagements took place and at Predelus, lively fighting has continued day and night.

We repulsed the enemy attacks and, taking the offensive, drove our opponents from the Polisterea valley. Sunday—Yesterday's statement says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts from the Kallman (Kelemen) mountains as far as the Upper Jiu valley, west of Fagniere, there were minor engagements. We have captured several prisoners and two officers. The village of Poljan-Sarata (Soomszo) in the Oltuz valley, has been recaptured by our troops after sanguinary street fighting.

In the Buzeu valley, north of the frontier, and at Bratocsa there were artillery actions. At Predelus our opponents retired and at Predelus we repulsed two enemy attacks. At Gula-va our troops have been obliged to retire on Rucar.

Between the heights on the right and left of the Alt river there has been a lively artillery bombardment. On Mt. Chitizianet our artillery fire dispersed an enemy convoy. In the Jiu region we have been busy with assault Sigulella (Mt. Sigleu) and Muncelulmare. Our opponents sustained great losses and withdrew in disorder. We took prisoners and captured one machine gun.

On the Orsova front there were artillery duels. Southern front: There was a cannonade and an exchange of infantry fire all along the Danube. At several places we sank vessels with Bulgarian troops on board and which were approaching our bank.

In Dobrudja we easily repulsed an enemy attack on our left wing. The total number of prisoners which we have taken up to the present, on all fronts, and who have been interned, is 103 officers and 14,911 men.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England, Monday—Today's communiqué reports intermittent heavy shelling south of the Ancre. A small bombing attack on British trenches north of Courcellette was repulsed without difficulty, and a more important attack at Schwaben redoubt, delivered after heavy artillery preparation and assisted by Flammenwerfer, was also repulsed with heavy German loss. The British successfully raided German trenches northeast of Ypres, southeast of St. Eloi and east of Ploegstreet, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners.

The official communication from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

As a result of a successful local operation this morning our line advanced slightly northeast of Gueudecourt.

The German artillery has been active between Les Bouffis and Courcellette and also in the neighborhood of the Schwaben redoubt and in the Ancre valley. The Germans exploded a mine early this morning north of

Neuve Chapelle; no damage was done. Forty-seven additional prisoners, including two officers, were taken in the last 24 hours.

The official statement issued yesterday afternoon by the British war office says:

Further reports show that the enterprises undertaken yesterday in the neighborhood of St. Eloi redoubt were highly successful. North of Staff redoubt two lines of enemy communication trenches were cleared for a distance of nearly 200 yards. One officer and 100 men of other ranks were taken prisoners in the course of this operation, which was carried out by a single company.

At the Schwaben redoubt our gain was greater and our line was advanced well to the north and west of the redoubt. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans.

The total number of prisoners taken in both operations, including those reported last night, is two officers and 303 of other ranks.

The Germans blew a mine last night in the neighborhood of Loos. No action followed.

During the night the German trenches were entered west of Serre, north of Roullincourt, northeast of Festubert and north of Neuve Chapelle. Prisoners were taken and considerable damage was done to the German defenses.

Sunday—Except for intermittent hostile shelling, says a British official statement issued Saturday afternoon, there is nothing to report from our front south of the River Ancre (in France). Last night we carried out two successful raids on enemy trenches northwest of Ypres and southwest of Hulluch.

British patrols yesterday came in contact with Bulgarian forces on the railway south of Seres in Greek Macedonia, says an official statement issued at the headquarters of the Entente Allies today.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France, Monday—An official statement issued yesterday afternoon by the French war department says:

Last night south of the River Somme the Germans attempted several counter-attacks against the positions which we had taken possession of in the course of the day. The fire of our artillery dispersed some before they reached our lines. All the others were broken up by our infantry which has maintained and consolidated all our gains.

The night was relatively calm on the rest of the front. Despite clouds 300 yards from the ground and a veritable continuous barrage fire between 200 and 300 yards our aeroplanes cooperate most efficaciously yesterday in the fighting south of the Somme. They surpassed all that could be expected of them. One machine returned hit by more than 200 bullets.

North of the Somme two pilots flying very low peppered the Germans in their trenches at short range. During the recent bombardment of the Mauser factories at Oberdorf, Sergeant Lufbery of the American air squadron brought down his fifth enemy machine.

The official communication issued last evening says:

There has been great air and artillery activity in the Somme region. The number of prisoners taken yesterday's fighting in the sector of Ablaincourt-Bellou amounted to 1100, including 19 officers.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front. Eastern army: There has been moderate artillery activity on the front as a whole. Serbian troops have advanced on the left bank of the Cerna and a French squadron has cut the railway line south of Seres.

Sunday—The official communication issued Saturday night says:

South of the Somme we made two attacks which succeeded brilliantly. One east of Belloy-en-Santerre, put us in possession of the German first line on a front of more than two kilometers. The other place put us in possession of the hamlet of Genermont and the sugar refinery 1200 meters northeast of Ablaincourt. We took a large number of prisoners. Up to the present time 800 unrounded prisoners, including 17 officers, have been passed back.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front. Saturday afternoon's statement says:

North of the Somme we made progress on Malassise ridge. South of the Somme, after a violent barrage fire, the Germans delivered a powerful attack on our Ablaincourt positions. They succeeded in occupying a part of the village and some trenches to the northeast, but they were completely driven out again from there by an immediate counter-attack.

On the rest of the front there was nothing to report.

Our aeroplanes bombarded Vouziers and Ardeuil. Fog and clouds hampered operations along the whole front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia, Monday—North of Korynitza, north of Lemberg, a communiqué states, stubborn fighting continues, enemy counter-attacks with the use of hand-grenades, charged with asphyxiating gases being repulsed with heavy losses. In the Zborov region, east of Lemberg, obstinate battles continue. North of Stanislaw, the enemy attempted an advance from their trenches. In the Koromzevo region, and Kirilbaba, Carpathians, the enemy launched fierce attacks without success, the Russians capturing 17 officers and 1170 soldiers. South of Dorna Vatra, the enemy assumed the offensive with great forces.

The official statement issued yesterday says:

In the evening of Oct. 13, after a bombardment of our positions in the region of Skorobov, our opponents launched an attack on our first line trenches, but were repulsed with great losses as the result of our counter attack.

In the region north of Korynitza our gallant detachments, as the result

of a stubborn battle, carried the enemy trenches and captured two machine guns and a number of prisoners. Several fierce consecutive counter attacks were made with a bayonet, but these were repulsed with heavy losses to our opponents.

In the region of Michishchov an enemy attempt to advance was stopped by our fire.

Enemy detachments which repeatedly attacked our positions in the region of Kirilbaba and Dorna Vatra, and also in Dobrudja, were repulsed. Caucasian front: No events of importance occurred.

Sunday—Yesterday's statement says:

At the source of the River Stokhod, in the region of the village of Raimet, near Semerink, south of Kiselin and in the region of the woods west of Bubnov our scouts engaged in successful reconnoitering operations. Having dislodged the enemy outposts, our patrols occupied their trenches.

Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed by our fire.

In the region of Dorna Vatra an artillery duel is taking place. Here Colonel Tuskalev, the gallant commander of one of our Cossack regiments, was killed.

Caucasian front: The situation is unchanged.

Dobrudja: No events of importance occurred.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy, Monday—The Italian official statement issued yesterday says:

On the slopes of Mt. Pasubio further enemy attacks were driven off by our troops, who in turn as the result of a vigorous counter-attack, were able again to progress toward Mt. Baldo. In the Cosmagnon area a whole enemy battery, composed of four mountain guns, as well as a large quantity of ammunition, fell into our hands.

In the Posina valley enemy forces surprised one of our advanced posts west of Tovo, but as soon as reinforcements arrived the Austrians were completely driven out.

On the rest of the front there were only artillery actions. Our batteries bombarded billets at Predazzo, in the Avisio valley. The Austrians fired a few shells into Gorizia.

Sunday—The official statement, issued by the war office Saturday says: In the Trentino there were artillery duels in the Pasubio. At the head of the Vanoi-Cismon valley during the night of Oct. 13 an attempted attack against our positions of Busa Alta and Point 2056 was checked. In the upper But valley (Carnic Alps) the Austrian artillery was very active. Our batteries replied by shelling Hutment, on the opposite slopes of Monte Palpiccolo.

Southeast of Gorizia our troops extended their occupation of the Sobor ridge northward as far as the road from San Pietro to Prebancina. Some prisoners were taken as well as a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which had been abandoned by the Austrians.

On the Carso plateau the day was comparatively calm, and we took advantage of it to strengthen and consolidate positions recently occupied. Our reconnoitering parties captured about 100 prisoners, most of whom were wounded.

Our aeroplanes dropped bombs on the enemy town of Hutment, in the Sugana valley, and returned safely. In the evening enemy aircraft made the usual raid on the lower Isonzo without doing any damage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
SALONIKA, Greece, Monday—An official communiqué reports on the Struma front, British patrols penetrated Bursak, driving back enemy detachments. A successful bombing attack on Buk bridge was effected by R. N. A. S.

Bursak is east of the Struma, about eight miles southwest of Demir Hissar.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria, Monday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

South of Hatzeg our troops, fighting bitterly, have regained the entire frontier ridge. The position south and east of Kronstadt yesterday remained unchanged.

On the eastern frontier the Transylvanian district sectors of the Csergyo mountains are being cleared of the Russians. East of Kirilbaba a surprise attack by us gained ground and resulted in the capture of 446 Russians.

Several battalions recaptured the height of Smotrec (Carpathians). Southeast of Panther ridge we repulsed a Russian counter-attack.

Volhynia: Again there has been an increase in Russian activity. The sectors on the Brod front were all day under heavy Russian artillery fire. At some points the infantry rushed from their trenches but were nowhere able to reach our intrenchments.

Italian theater: The fighting is light. In the Gorizia sector early today the Italians attacked us on the heights of Schober. The attack collapsed under our artillery fire, with some hand-to-hand fighting. East of Trieste an enemy airman was brought down in an air fight. There is nothing new in Albania.

Sunday—Saturday's statement says:

Fighting in the region of Kronstadt is taking a course favorable to us. Yesterday one Rumanian officer, 170 men and two guns were captured.

On the eastern Transylvania frontier we drove the Rumanians from the valleys of the Upper Alt and the Upper Marosito to the frontier mountains.

North of Kirilbaba (Carpathians) a Russian advance was repulsed, after hand-grenade fighting.

Italian front: The Italian offensive on the coastal front was weaker than on previous days. All the attempts to advance beyond the line of San Grado Dimerna-Novavas collapsed under our fire.

In the afternoon the forty-fifth infantry division, reinforced by Bersaglieri attacked our positions north of Lovcivaz. This attack collapsed with very heavy losses.

REAL ESTATE

Papers have this day gone to record whereby John Masters, owner of a mercantile property, transfers title to Benjamin L. Cohen. This estate consists of 2475 square feet of land and a 2½-story frame building located 132 and 134 Merrimac street, West End. The total assessment is \$23,800, of which the land carries \$22,300.

Another transaction consists of a four-story and basement brick house with 1288 square feet of land situated No. 66 West Cedar street, near Revere street, taxed in the name of Rachel Freedman for \$9900, including \$3900 on the land. Robert C. Lubin is the buyer.

SALE OF HAVERHILL PROPERTY
Irving N. Ford has sold his property on Jefferson street, Haverhill, containing 6000 square feet of land and a six-room house with modern conveniences. Agnes A. Bragdon buys for a home through the office of George W. Hall, Boston.

SALES IN WEST ROXBURY
Louis Rosenberg et al. have sold to Harry Zanditon, who resells to Belda Freeman, the two brick apartment houses at No. 2 Lena Park, West Roxbury. There is a land area of 6610 square feet valued at \$1300 also included in the assessment of \$25,300.

Charles E. Churchill also bought from Annie H. Crellen, a frame dwelling at 21 Burley street, West Roxbury. This parcel is taxed on \$2500 including \$400 carried on 8620 square feet of land.

PURCHASED IN DORCHESTER
Rose A. Harley has purchased a single frame dwelling and 943 square feet of land at No. 6 Windermere road, Dorchester, from Florence Pindell. The entire assessment is \$8900, of which \$3400 applies on the lot.

Arthur H. Douse was another buyer, taking title from Nellie M. Greenlaw to a lot of vacant land on Homes avenue, containing 7535 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$1100. The purchaser bought for improvement.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY
The files of the Real Estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Oct. 14, 1916:

	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13	Oct. 14	Total
Same week 1915	103	64	92	121	129	129	519
Same week 1916	103	64	92	121	129	129	519
Week Oct. 7, 1916	103	64	92	121	129	129	519
Week Oct. 7, 1916	103	64	92	121	129	129	519

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, after or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Sagamore st., 37 rear, ward 17; John Fall; brick garage.
Alpine st., 22, ward 13; W. H. Baker; A. M. Joslin; brick garage.
Everett st., 41, ward 25; Knox & Morse Co.; lessees; brick storage.
Summit ave., 324, ward 26; W. J. McGuire; Silverman Eng. Co.; brick dwelling.
River st., 1025 rear, ward 24; Frank D. Littlefield, C. A. & F. N. Russell; frame garage.
Washington st., 5086, ward 23; John David; frame dwelling.
Norfolk av., 169 rear, ward 12; T. J. Flynn, G. B. McDonald; alter factory.
Commercial st., 48-50, ward 5; Clinton Realty Co.; Norton & West; alter mfg.
Green st., 107, ward 5; W. K. Porter; estate; alter dwelling and office.

GOVERNMENT AT
SALONIKA GIVEN
ALLIES' SUPPORT

(Continued from page one)

the dispatch of cereals from Larissa to Athens and from other provinces of Thessaly.

These measures lend support to the view regarding the Greek concentration in Thessaly in the rear of the Allies and its meaning already cabled. As to the fleet, one rumor states the intention was to make a dash for Constantinople.

A Larissa telegram to Nea Helles announces the arrival there of Colonel Metaxas and General Doumants, former sub-chief and chief of the general staff, to carry out an inspection of the barracks. The control of the police in Greece by Entente officers is to be made effective so as to permit of free expression of their views by citizens.

NAVAL BILL TO
CARRY LARGE SUMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Naval appropriations are likely to break records against at the coming session of Congress. This became known today in connection with the announcement that the House naval committee, foreseeing a vast amount of work ahead, will meet Nov. 20 to begin consideration of the naval bill.

In naval circles it was predicted the appropriations, unless the "little navy" members succeed in reducing the amounts, will mount up to \$330,000,000 or more. The navy department is now working on the estimates. The bill of last session carried \$313,000,000.

EQUIPMENT TO BE CHECKED

Lieut.-Col. George S. Quinby, N. G. M., coast artillery corps, and Capt. William H. Wilson, U. S. A., today went to Springfield under special orders from Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson to check up the equipment brought back by the returning members of the state national guard before the guardsmen are mustered out of the service.

SHIPPING NEWS

After an unsuccessful three-day search for the Dutch steamer Bloomsdijk, one of the vessels torpedoed by a German U-boat last week off Nantucket, the United States coast guard cutter Androscoggin, arrived last night and anchored on the South Boston flats.

The American-Hawlian line steamship Mexican, under charter to the France & Canada S. S. Co., entered port this morning from New York and docked at pier 46, Mystic wharf, Charlestown, where a cargo of munitions and horses will be taken on board for St. Nazaire, France.

Wholesalers at the fish pier today are asking these prices per pound for fish: Steak cod, 12@14¢; market cod, 6@7½¢; haddock, 4@5½¢; stock pollock, 4@5½¢; large hake, 7@7½¢; small hake, 4@5¢; steak cusk, 3½¢. Groundfish arrivals at the pier today include the steamers Foma, which brought 52,450 pounds; Crest 49,500; Billow 60,100; Long Island 57,600 and Surf 46,600 and these schooners: East Hampton 69,250 pounds; Rebecca 13,800; Eugenia 18,500; Leonora Silvera 39,100; Philip P. Manta 13,000; Athena 35,800; Ruth & Margaret 13,000; Somerville 29,000; Bay State 32,000; Glenora De Costa 21,100; Joseph De Costa 21,900; Frigate 27,000; Healy L. Marshall 7000; Mettacommet 11,000; Blanche Irving 30,000 and Ralph Russell 11,000.

At Gloucester today the schooner Thomas S. Gorton arrived, bringing 40,000 pounds of fresh halibut, 40,000 fresh and 15,000 pounds of salt fish. The schooner Cavalier also arrived this morning, bringing a fare of 25,000 pounds of fresh halibut and 10,000 salt and 7000 pounds of fresh fish.

The Leyland liner Cambrian arrived yesterday from London. A four-inch gun is mounted on the Cambrian as a protection against submarine attacks.

The British steamer City of Naples sailed for New York yesterday where the remainder of its cargo from the Orient will be discharged.

The demand for steamers for the overseas trade for October, November and December shows a marked improvement, especially for general cargo to transatlantic ports. The vessels are being chartered at rates for periods of three, six and 12 months in neutral trades. There has been a decided preference shown for neutral vessels, of which the tonnage is limited.

The demand for sail tonnage is slightly greater. Among the recent charters is the four-master schooner Ella M. Willey, owned in Thomaston, Me., to load lumber at a gulf port for Porto Rico on private terms. The Norwegian steamer Catherine Cuneo, recently at this port, has been rechartered for three months' service in the West India trade.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

United States coastguard cutter Androscoggin, Molloy, from a cruise.
Strs Mexican, Keene, New York; City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah; Grecian, James, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk; Corsica, York, Norfolk; Bay State, Pierce, Seawalls point; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Gov Cobb, Ingalls, Yarmouth, N. S.; Schr Ervin J. Luce, Rockport, Mass.; Tus Georges Creek, Anderson, Baltimore, two bgs Nos 21 and 23; Honey Brook, Wentworth, New York, two bgs L & V B C C Nos 3, 6 and 12; Ontario, Hewes, New York, two bgs Liberty, Metacommet and Pilgrim; Portsmouth, Perkins, two bgs P N C No 10 and C L Perkins.
Cleared
Str City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah; Nantucket, McDorman, Newport News and Baltimore; North Star, Mitchell, Eastport via Portland; Bunker Hill, Decker, New York; Gov Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor.
Schr Helen C Morse (Br), Elford, St Johns, Nfld.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Esperanza, Veracruz and Havana; Chepstow Castle, Baltimore; El Mundo, Galveston; Times, Gloucester; Lafayette, Bordeaux; Veratry, Matanzas; Carrillo, Porto Barrios; Bermudian, Bermuda; Brilliant, with barge S T Co No 85, Tampico; Comus, New Orleans.

BOSTON WOMEN'S
PUBLICITY CLUB

Members of the Boston Women's Publicity Club at their semi-annual dinner at Hotel Thorndike Saturday night were told by John J. Walsh of the city planning board, by Richard H. Waldo of New York and by Mayor James Curley, of ways in which they could help to make Boston a better city to live in. The mayor urged greater cooperation in the support of worthy municipal projects. Mr. Waldo called upon the women to give their moral support to newspaper reform and to use their influence in insisting upon a high standard both in the news and the advertising printed in all the papers of the city.

Mr. Walsh showed that even without the vote women could play a prominent part in city planning. What was needed first, he declared, was that the women should familiarize themselves with the city budget and the form of city government in order that they might know the right time of year in which to ask for appropriations, and the right way in which to approach city officials on this matter. He said that the woman's point of view was a necessity in the planning and upkeep of the city, and that if this point of view were represented with a large intelligent backing it would be sure to carry weight at city hall.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Frederik VIII. for Copenhagen. Oct. 18

*Hyndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam. Oct. 19

*Duc de Aosta, for Naples-Genoa. Oct. 21

*Lafayette, for Bordeaux-Genoa. Oct. 21

*Orduña, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*St. Paul, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa. Oct. 21

*Kronland, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*United States, for Copenhagen. Oct. 21

*Lapland, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Bergensfjord, for Bergen. Oct. 21

*Calabria, for Gibraltar-Naples. Oct. 21

*New York, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux. Oct. 21

*Roma, for Marseille. Oct. 21

*Nordland, for Falmouth-Rotterdam. Oct. 21

*California, for Glasgow. Oct. 21

*Chicago, for Glasgow. Oct. 21

*Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa. Oct. 21

*Philadelphia, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Saxonia, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Andania, for Falmouth-London. Oct. 21

*Finland, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Italia, for Gibraltar-Naples. Oct. 21

*Patria, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Oscar II, for Copenhagen. Oct. 21

*Patria, for Marseille. Oct. 21

*Carpathia, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Espagne, for Bordeaux. Oct. 21

*St. Louis, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Adriatic, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam. Oct. 21

*Alania, for Falmouth-London. Oct. 21

*Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow. Oct. 21

*Kristiansand, for Bergen. Oct. 21

*St. Paul, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Heilig Olav, for Copenhagen. Oct. 21

*Patria, for Falmouth-Rotterdam. Oct. 21

*Patria, for Falmouth-London. Oct. 21

*Kronland, for Liverpool. Oct. 21

*Solna, for Stockholm. Oct. 21

*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam. Oct. 21

Sailings from Montreal

Athena, for Glasgow. Oct. 17

Folia, for Bristol. Oct. 24

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS GENERAL ADVANCE TODAY

Railroads' Gains Give Good Tone to List—Steel Common Also a Leader—Gulf Common Early Local Feature

Practically everything on the New York stock market list moved upward in the first 15 minutes or so of trading today. The railroads showed a decidedly strong tone as a rule, and Steel common advanced slightly more than a point. Norfolk & Western had a particularly good gain. Specialties sold higher, with Columbia Gas, International Mercantile Marine preferred, Republic Iron & Steel, Baldwin, Colorado Fuel, American Sugar and Central Leather special leaders.

Atlantic, Gulf common continued conspicuous for strength in the early Boston stock market today. It rose more than 2 points. Swift sold ex-dividend of 33 1/3 per cent.

Both lists grew much stronger late in the first half hour.

Trading quieted down somewhat later and toward midday the tone was steady. Central Leather opened up a point at 77 1/2, moved up to 79 and then receded under the opening price. American Sugar opened up a point at 115 1/2, and advanced more than a point further. American Writing Paper opened up 1/2 at 34 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. Crucible was up 1/2 at the opening at 80, moved up to 82 and declined a point. Marine opened up 1/2 at 37 1/2 and advanced nearly a point further. The preferred opened up 1 1/2 at 108 1/2, advanced to 110 1/2 and declined 1 1/2 before midday. Maxwell was up 1 1/2 at the opening at 87 and advanced a point further. Ohio Cities Gas opened up 1/2 at 82, receded 1/2 and advanced a point. U. S. Steel was up 1/2 at the opening at 109 and advanced more than a point further. Studebaker opened up 1/2 at 129 1/2 and advanced more than a point further.

On the local exchange Gulf common opened up 1 1/2 at 93 1/2, advanced to 95 1/2 and declined a good fraction before midday. American Zinc was up a point at the opening at 46 and improved fractionally. Swift sold ex-dividend of 33 1/3 per cent at 141 at the opening, compared with Saturday's closing price of 173, and then improved a point. It fell back to the opening price before midday.

The tone was strong at the beginning of the last hour. Advances in Hide & Leather and Rock Island issues featured the trading in New York. A further rise in Gulf common to a new high level was the local feature.

Stocks took a spurt in the late trading, closing strong.

New York total sales, 1,030,500 shares; \$5,745,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB STOCKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York curb market stock prices are: Arctic 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, Ariz Copperfields 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, Bost & Mont 83 @ 84, Butler Chem 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2, Butte Copper & Zinc 7 @ 7 1/2, Caledonia 58 @ 59, D & A 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, Emma 2 1/4 @ 3, First National 4 @ 4 1/2, Goldfield Cons 60 @ 62, Grand Motors 7 @ 9, Howe Sound 5 1/2 @ 5 1/2, Hupp Motors 5 @ 7, Insp Needles 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, Jerome Verde 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, Jerome Victor 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2, Jumbo Ext 37 @ 38, N Y Okla Oil 1 @ 1 1/2, Magna 17 1/2 @ 18.

Maxim 6 @ 6 1/2, McKinley 60 @ 65, Mont Gold 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2, Nipissing 7 1/2 @ 8, United Motors 6 1/2 @ 6 1/2, Omar 55 @ 60, Okla Prod 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2, Peerless Motors 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2, Rex 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2, San Toy 18 @ 20, Sulpura 9 1/2 @ 10.

Sub Boat 41 @ 42, Success 37 @ 39, Victoria Oil 11 1/2 @ 13 1/2, White Oak 4 1/2 @ 5, Zinc Con 4 1/2 @ 4 1/2, Federal Oil 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2, Cal Jerome 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Stor Bat 69, General Asphalt com 30 1/2, do Asphalt pfd tr 72, Lehigh Nat 76 1/2, Lehigh Nat 20 1/2, L. V. Trans 43, Lake Superior 14, Philadelphia Co 4 1/4, Phila Co pfd 4 1/4, Phila Elec 23 1/4, Phila Rap Tr 19, Phila Tract 80, Union Tract 44, United Gas Imp 89.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau.

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled with probably rain tonight and Tuesday; south to southwest winds.

For New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably rain; cooler tonight in Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 57.10 a. m. 60
12 noon 66 2 p. m. 67

IN OTHER CITIES

(5 a. m.)
Albany 53, New Orleans 76
Buffalo 48, New York 54
Chicago 46, Philadelphia 53
Cincinnati 52, Pittsburgh 52
Denver 53, Portland, Me. 50
Des Moines 54, Portland, Ore. 50
Jacksonville 72, San Francisco 52
Kansas City 54, St. Louis 53
Nantucket 50, Washington 58

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:53, High water, 8 a. m. 5:51, 2:23 a. m., 2:41 p. m.
Length of day, 11:03, Moon rises, 8:21 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:34 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	12	12 1/2	12	12
Alaska Ju.	7	7	6 1/2	6 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79
Am B Sugar	97 1/2	99	97 1/2	98 1/2
AB&F Pfd	195	195	195	195
Am Can.	58 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	60 1/2
Am Can pf.	113	113	113	113
Am Car Fy.	64 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	66 1/2
A Car Fy pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	54	54	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Express	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	69 1/2	75	69 1/2	74 1/2
Am Ice Sec	28	28	28	28
Am Linsed.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Am Linsd pf.	54 1/2	55	54 1/2	55
Am Loco.	76	78	75 1/2	78
Am Smelt'g.	106 1/2	109 1/2	106 1/2	109 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59
Am Sugar.	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	133	133 1/2	133	133 1/2
Am Woolen	50	50	50	50
Am Wool pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Writ pf.	34 1/2	36	34 1/2	35 1/2
Am Zinc.	47	47	46	46
Am Zinc pf.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Anacoda.	91 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2
Atchison.	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
At Gulf.	94 1/2	96 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2
At Gulf pf.	66	66 1/2	66	66 1/2
Bald Loc.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
B & O pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett Co.	161	161	161	161
Beth Steel.	533	547	533	547
BFGoodrich.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	73
BFGoodhpf.	114	114	114	114
Brook Un.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Brown Shoe.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Brunns Term.	95	105	95	105
Butte & Sup.	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Cal Petrol.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
Cal Petrol pf.	50	50	50	50
Can Pacific.	176 1/2	176 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Ct Leather.	77 1/2	79	77 1/2	79
Chan Motor.	104	104	104	104
Ches & Ohio.	66 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2
CM&St Paul.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
CM&StP pf.	128	128	128	128
Chf Rl & Pac.	22 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2
Chf & West.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
C & G West pf.	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Chi & NW.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Chile Cop.	21	21	21	21
Chino Cop.	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
CCC & St L.	57	57	57	57
Clu Peabody.	71	71	71	71
Col Fuel.	51	52 1/2	51	52 1/2
Col Gas & El.	40 1/2	41	39 1/2	40
Col So 1st pf.	62	62	62	62
Com Tab R.	47	47	47	47
Con Can.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	105 1/2
Con Gas.	140 1/2	142 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/2
Con Gas Bait.	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Corn Prod.	16	16 1/2	16	16 1/2
Cruc Steel.	80 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	85 1/2
*Cruc Steel pf.	120	121 1/2	120	121 1/2
Cub Am Sug.	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
Cuban C Sug.	64	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Cuban CS pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Denver pf.	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
D & E.	38	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	45	45	45	45
Gen Chem.	329	329	329	329
Gen Chem pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
Gen Electric.	177 1/2	178 1/2	177	177 1/2
Gen Motors.	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
G Motors pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Gt Nor Ore.	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Green Can.	51	51 1/2	51	51 1/2
Gulf States.	92	93 1/2	92	93 1/2
Gulf St 2d pf.	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Harv of N. J.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Ill Central.	107 1/2	109	107 1/2	109
Inspiration.	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2
Int Con Cor.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	74	74	74	74
Int Mer Mar.	37 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
In Nickel C.	51	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
In Paper.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
In Paper pf.	96 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	98 1/2
Kan City So.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Kan C So pf.	61	61	61	61
*Kelley Tires.	76	76	76	76
Kenne Cop.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Lack Steel.	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Laclede Gas.	109	109	108 1/2	109
LE & W pf.	40	40	40	40
Lehigh Val.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Loose Wiles.	17	18 1/2	17	18 1/2
Louis & N.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Mackay Cos.	85	85	85	85
Max Motor.	87	89 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	56	56	55	55
May Co.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
May pf.	103	103	103	103
Mex Petrol.	106 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	108 1/2
Miami.	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38
MSM & SSM.	125	125 1/2	125	125 1/2
Mo K & T.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Mo K & T pf.	145	145	145	145
Mo Pacific.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mo Pac C.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
Mo Pac w pf.	51 1/2	53	51 1/2	53
Mon Power.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Mon Pow pf.	117	117	117	117
Nat Lead.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	67 1/2	69	67 1/2	69
Nevada Con.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
NY A Brake.	156	157 1/2	156	157 1/2
NY Central.	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
NYNH & H.	61	61	61	61
NYNH & H pf.	145	147 1/2	145	147 1/2

North Pac. 111 11 1/2 111 11 1/2
Omaha 93 93 93 93
O Cities Gas 82 82 1/2 81 1/2
Owens Botm 93 93 1/2 93 1/2
Pacific Mail 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
Penn 58 58 57 1/2 57 1/2
Peoples Gas 112 112 1/2 112 1/2
Peoria & E 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
Phila Co 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2
PCC & St L 80 80 80 80
Pitts Coal 37 1/2 37 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2
Pressed St 67 67 65 1/2 65 1/2
Press S pf 104 105 104 1/2 104 1/2
Public Ser 130 130 130 130
Pub Service Rts 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
Pullman 174 174 172 172
Quicksilver 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
Ray Con 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
Reading 106 106 106 106
Repul & S 72 74 70 1/2 74
Rep I & S pf 112 112 111 1/2 111 1/2
Rumely 15 15 15 15
Rumely pf 31 31 31 31
Ry Steel Sp 52 52 52 52
Ry Steel pf 100 100 100 100
Saxon Motor 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2
Seab A L 16 1/2 17 1/2 16 1/2 17 1/2
Seab A L pf 39 39 38 38
Shat Ari 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2 28 1/2
Sloss Shef 57 1/2 58 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2
So Pacific 100 101 100 101
So Ry 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
So Ry pf 67 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2 68 1/2
Stnd Mill pf 93 93 93 93
St L S F W 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
St L S W 21 21 21 21
Studebaker 129 1/2 129 1/2 129 1/2 129 1/2
Stutz Motor 66 66 66 66
Tenn Cop 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
Texas Co 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
Texas Pac 13 1/2 14 1/2 13 1/2 14 1/2
Third Ave 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2
TSL & W 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
TSL & W pf 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
Underwood 109 109 109 109
Union B & P 11 1/2 12 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2
U B & P pf 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2
U B & P new 90 90 89 89
Union Pac 147 1/2 149 147 1/2 149
Union Pac pf 83 83 83 83
United Fruit 159 1/2 161 1/2 159 1/2 161 1/2
UnRys S F 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
US R R pf 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2
US R R pf pf 56 56 56 56
USS & R 58 1/2 59 1/2 58 1/2 59 1/2
USS & R pf 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2
US Steel 109 113 109 112 1/2
US Steel pf 120 120 120 120
Utah Copper 92 1/2 94 1/2 92 1/2 94 1/2
V-C Chem 42 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2
V-C Chem pf 110 110 110 110
V I C & C 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2
Wabash 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
Wabash pf 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2
Wabash B 29 1/2 30 29 1/2 30
Wells Fargo 130 130 130 130
W Maryland 30 1/2 31 1/2 30 1/2 31 1/2
W Maryland pf 53 53 53 53
West Union 100 100 100 100
Westingh 61 1/2 62 1/2 60 1/2 62 1/2
W L E 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2
W L E 2d pf 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
Willis Over 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2
W O pf 103 103 103 103
Wis Cent 48 48 48 48
Wor P P B 60 60 60 60
Woolworth 140 140 140 140
Wlworth pf 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2 124 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

IRREGULARITY FEATURES THE LONDON BOARD

Business on Light Scale—Firmness in Gilt-Edged Share Section—American Issues Are Unsettled

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Markets dull and irregular at close.

By Boston Financial News

LONDON, England—Irregularity marked the trading in securities on the stock exchange today. Business remained quiet. Firmness prevailed in the gilt-edged section. The war loans moved upward. Unsettledness was noted in American shares. Changes in home rails were fractional and mixed. The foreign department was slow. Allied bonds were steady

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Price Range of Securities Wide and Tone Generally Weak—Steel Stocks Active—Gulf Common Boston Feature

The activities of the German submarine U-53 off Nantucket gave the New York stock market on Monday of last week the sharpest break since the sinking of the Lusitania. Although the break was sharp and was followed by a quick rally, prices failed to show any sustained recovery, the week closing with many stocks showing substantial net declines.

A sensational feature of Monday's 2,017,300 shares session was the 18 1/2-point break in Republic Iron & Steel to 60 and 15 1/2-point recovery, all in the first half hour's trading. United States Steel, the market leader for months, broke to 108, compared with recent high of 120 1/2, and although the price subsequently strengthened to 113, the week closed with the stock at 108 1/2.

Fluctuations were very wide, as shown in the tables below, giving the high, low and last prices, together with the net change for the week:

NEW YORK STOCKS

Am Beet Sugar	High	Low	Last	Dec.
Am Can	61 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	61
Am C & Fdy	67 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Am H & Lea pref	74	65 1/2	65 1/2	74
Am Lined pref	52 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2
Am Loco	80 1/2	75	75	80 1/2
Am Smelters	108 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	108 1/2
Am Steel Fdy	61	58	58 1/2	61
Am Woolen	51 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	51 1/2
Am Zinc	52 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	52 1/2
Anacosta	83 1/2	83 1/2	91 1/2	83 1/2
Atchafalpa	104 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2
Baldwin Loco	87 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	87 1/2
Balt & Ohio	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Barrett Co	162 1/2	157 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Beth Steel	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Cal Pet	25 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2
Can Pacific	178 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	178 1/2
Cent Leather	76 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	76 1/2
Ches & O St	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2
C M & St P	96 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
C R I & Pac	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Chile Copper	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Chino Copper	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	54 1/2
Columbia Gas	44	43 1/2	43 1/2	44
Con Gas	142 1/2	137 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2
Con Prod	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Cruible Steel	83 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	83 1/2
Cuba Cane	65 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	65 1/2
Den & R G pref	44	37 1/2	37 1/2	44
Erie	29 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2
Gen Int pref	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
General Electric	179 1/2	174 1/2	176 1/2	179 1/2
Goodrich	74 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2
Int Ore	42 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Int N Y pref	119 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	119 1/2
Green-Can	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2
Illinois Central	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2
Int Mar	40 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	40 1/2
I-M M pf	112 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	112 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	52 1/2
Int Nickel	32 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	32 1/2
Int Paper	38 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	38 1/2
do pf	98 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	98 1/2
Kans City So	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	53 1/2
Kennecott	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	53 1/2
Lack Steel	87 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	87 1/2
Lehigh Valley	86 1/2	81 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2
Maxwell	92 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	92 1/2
Mex Petrol	109 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	109 1/2
Miami	36 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
Mo Pac cts	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
Nat Res & Sta	28 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Nat Loco	63 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2
Nevada	51 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2
N Y Air Brake	100 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	100 1/2
N Y Central	109 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2
New Haven	62 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Nor & West	105 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2
Nor Pacific	113 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	113 1/2
Pennsylvania	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Press Steel Car	67 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	67 1/2
Ray Cons	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Reading	109 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	109 1/2
Rep I & S	77 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	77 1/2
So Pacific	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Southern Ry	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Studebaker	53 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	53 1/2
Tenn Copper	25 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2
Texas Co	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Union Pacific	149 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/2	149 1/2
U S Rubber	68 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	68 1/2
U S Steel	113 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	113 1/2
Utah Copper	95 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	95 1/2
Western Union	101 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Westinghouse	63 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2
Willamette-Ore	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2

*Increase, †Decrease.

BOSTON STOCKS

Punta Alegre Sugar, Swift and Atlantic, Gulf were the strong features of the Boston market during the week.

Alaska Gold	High	Low	Last	Dec.
Allogos	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2
Am T & T	133 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2
Am Zinc	52 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	52 1/2
do pref	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	78 1/2
Am Com L	123 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	123 1/2
A G & W L	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
do pref	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Boe & Aie	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Butt & Sup	64 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2
Cal & Ariz	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Copper Range	65 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2
East Butte	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Isle Royale	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2
Mass Cons	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Mohawk	92 1/2	89 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
New Haven	62 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
North Butte	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Old Dominion	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2
Swift & Co	175 1/2	170 1/2	172 1/2	175 1/2
Tamarack	43 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	43 1/2
United Fruit	163 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	163 1/2
United Shoe	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
U S Smelt	73 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	73 1/2
Utah Apex	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2
Utah Cons	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Utah Metals	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
Ventura	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2

*Increase, †Decrease.

COPPER METAL SITUATION

Copper refinery operations in September showed a small increase in output over the preceding month with yield estimated at between 160,000 and 165,000 pounds, as compared with 160,000 pounds in August.

GENERAL MOTORS' CHARTER

DOVER, Del.—The General Motors Corporation has filed a charter with the state department with a capital stock of \$102,000,000. The incorporators are: Herbert E. Latta, Norman P. Coffin and Clement M. Enger.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOSTON & MAINE CASH RESERVES

Stockholders of the Boston & Maine, who hold their annual meeting Wednesday, will be interested to learn that New England transportation income and cash reserves continue to show splendid improvement. Their road has practically \$9,000,000 cash in its treasury at the present moment, despite the large outlays it has made in the regular course of business over the past three months.

September gross exceeded \$4,866,000, and if as much is saved for net as in August monthly surplus will show better than three quarters of a million dollars after all charges.

Should this expectation be fulfilled, it will be a fact that Boston & Maine for the nine months to Oct. 1 has earned almost 10 per cent on its common stock, or slightly more than during the whole fiscal year to June 30 last. Below is the record by 1916 months:

	Oper rev	Increase
January	\$4,207,361	\$834,327
February	4,023,019	812,167
March	4,297,377	537,063
April	4,447,446	631,474
May	4,775,109	900,401
June	4,692,208	856,376
July	4,719,782	620,559
August	5,170,366	865,342
September	4,866,051	636,000

Total 9 months... \$41,197,332 \$6,393,709
Net income improved... \$3,191,672

*Estimated, †9.90 per cent on common stock after reckoning nine months' dividend requirements on preferred compared with 9.31 per cent so earned during entire fiscal year to June 30 last.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN HAS GOOD QUARTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In three months to Sept. 30 Kansas City Southern earned \$2,860,000 gross, \$1,231,000 net over operating expenses, and including other income, \$1,230,000 available for fixed charges and taxes.

Fixed charges and taxes for three months totaled \$663,000, leaving a balance of \$567,000 for the stock. The quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the \$21,000,000 preferred stock called for the common stock was therefore \$417,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The freighter Mantua, which will ply between Atlantic ports and the West Indies, has just been launched by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company at South Chicago.

Lloyd's reports as of Oct. 1 1916 British merchants vessels building of 1,789,954 tons, or 249,000 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter and 253,000 more than at the corresponding date a year before.

A Pittsburgh special says rail mills have opened their books for 1916 delivery and fully 100,000 tons have already been contracted for. Rail orders more than a year ahead is a new feature in steel industry.

Exports of American automobiles during the year ended June 30 were \$144,626,719, exceeding previous record of \$67,700,000 made in 1915. England, France and Russia took bulk, while South America showed a large increase.

Number of passengers carried on surface, subway and elevated lines of New York for year ended June 30, 1916, was 1,898,735,615, an increase of 91,102,889 over previous year, which is a larger increase than for any year except 1906 and 1910, when gains were 120,000,000 and 128,000,000, respectively.

Estimated output of coal mines in United Kingdom for year ending July, 1916, amounted to 254,748,000 tons, compared 250,368,000 in 1915, and 281,135,000 in 1914. Some 282,000 miners have joined the colors since outbreak of war and 116,900 replaced, leaving a net reduction of 165,300. Export of coal was reduced to 43,000,000 tons in 1915 from 73,000,000 in 1913.

Organization of sales company for cooperative selling abroad of products of American lumber companies that together handle 80 per cent of Douglas fir cut in the United States, in order to meet competition of thoroughly organized lumber exporters of northern Europe, is announced by bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Organization is understood to have been approved by representatives of federal trade commission.

ALLIES GET BULK OF THE EXPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports from New York to nine principal countries to which exports exceeded \$1,000,000 totaled \$66,495,068 for the week ended Oct. 7, 1916, as issued by the custom house. This figure compared with \$17,945,465 for corresponding week in 1915 and \$9,959,701 in 1914. Exports to these countries formed 87 per cent of our exports in the last week. The total to European Allies was \$58,062,579 in 1916, \$14,748,866 in 1915 and \$7,445,097 in corresponding weeks. This exports to the European Allies constituted 76 per cent of the exports.

WAGE SUBJECT AGAIN UP IN MILL CENTERS

Agitation for Another Increase Begins in Fall River—Ten Per Cent Sought—Demand for Raise Restricts Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The most important development in the cotton manufacturing business in this part of New England during the past week was the beginning of an agitation for another wage increase in Fall River. The weavers of that city voted to request the central textile labor organization to ask immediately for not less than 10 per cent advance. If the manufacturers should grant this, it would make an aggregate increase in labor in less than a year of 25 per cent.

Cotton manufacturers all over New England will watch the outcome of the Fall River agitation with interest, for it has almost always been the rule that other textile centers raise and lower their wage scales when Fall River or New Bedford make any changes in theirs. It is recognized in mill circles that the operatives are in a strong position to press their demands, because of the excellent condition of the cloth and yarn markets and also because of the great shortage of labor. It is these considerations which have led the operatives to push the matter at this time.

Wages in the cotton industry are now higher than they have ever been before, at least since the civil war, the better paid cotton mill workers are receiving between \$15 and \$25 a week. But it is a fact that the mills are operating on a very profitable basis, and the cost of living in mill centers, as elsewhere, is rising fast. The phase of the matter which troubles the manufacturers most is, how will they get wages down to a normal level again when the war ends and the expected reaction in business sets in. The operatives declare that they will contest any attempt to reduce wages. In fact, they declare that the industry must be adjusted permanently to the new level.

The reopening of the wage question has had some effect on the cloth markets, as manufacturers have been reluctant to sell far ahead at present prices, while there is uncertainty as to how much their production costs will be increased. Raw cotton moved up again last week. New Bedford mills were forced to pay half a cent to a cent more for extra staple cotton. Inch and three eighths staple sold as high as 33 cents a pound. Good grades of print cloth are commanding around 18 cents. Even at these prices the fine cloth manufacturers find offerings of long cotton limited, and print cloth manufacturers are having trouble over the shortness of the staple of the offerings from the sections on which they usually depend.

Consequently, cloth prices rose still further during the past week. In Fall River it was said that print cloth goods had advanced a full eighth of a cent a yard over the prices quoted in the previous week, and fine yarn goods made in this city are up in the same proportion. In both Fall River and this city manufacturers say that the demand for goods is broad and active. On the fine yarn goods woven here buyers are trying to place contracts calling for deliveries to run to July of 1917, and in Fall River there was plenty of inquiry for goods to be delivered early next year. Manufacturers are slow, however, to sell for such distant dates.

Mill warehouses in Fall River and this city contain fewer goods now than at any other time since the 1907 panic, it is reported. Buyers can find few desirable lots of fine yarn goods for immediate delivery. The production of the mills is far from the maximum, because of the scarcity of efficient labor. Many of the mills are still running some of their departments into the night, after operating all day, but many of the operatives who are employed these long hours are beginning to protest. All classes of looms, plain, pound and jacquard, are well sold for several months ahead.

Cotton mill shares are still rising, some issues touching new high levels every week. Beginning this next week, the mill corporations will soon be holding their annual stockholders' meetings, and issuing their balance sheets purporting to show their earnings for the year. It is expected that some of the mill statements will be more reliable this year than in the past because federal government inspectors have recently been examining the mill books to see if the mills are disclosing all of their profits and paying federal income taxes thereon.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	81 1/2	83 1/2
Bukeye Pipe Line	100	104
Indiana Pipe Line	103	107
Ohio Oil & Gas	450	455
Standard Oil	385	395
Standard Oil, California	336	340
Indiana	760	770
New York	227	230
Union Tank Line	92	95
Illinois Pipe	202	208
Prairie Pipe	228	232

UNITED RAILWAY'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United Railway & Investment Company reports for the year ended June 30 with these comparisons:

	1915	1916
Gross earnings	\$14,458,572	\$22,574,111
Net earnings	15,779,224	18,925,588
Balance for divs	2,850,875	2,971,491

TAXES OF STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS ARE INCREASED

Statements of "personal property" held by Boston stock exchange houses for taxation purposes as of April 1 last show the total valuation of the largest 15 banking houses as \$14,625,000, a high record total and an increase of \$2,325,000, or 18.9 per cent over a year ago. In the previous year the increase was \$700,000 or 5 per cent, and on April 1, 1914, the total valuations of these firms—\$11,600,000—showed no change from the previous year.

Fourteen of the largest 15 houses showed increases this year, compared with 10 increases last year. Below is a list of 15 brokerage houses members of the Boston stock exchange, and their personal property declarations as of April 1 for past two years:

	1916	1915
Kidder, Peabody	\$2,000,000	\$1,700,000
Lee, Higginson	2,000,000	1,700,000
Hayden, Stone	2,000,000	1,700,000
Hornblower & Weeks	1,300,000	1,000,000
Paine, Webber	1,200,000	900,000
Estabrook	1,000,000	850,000
R. L. Day	900,000	750,000
Richardson	800,000	650,000
Johnson & Curtis	650,000	550,000
Curtis & Sanger	600,000	500,000
F. S. Moseley	500,000	500,000
Parkinson & Burr	550,000	450,000
Fitzgerald	550,000	450,000
Thompson, Towle	400,000	400,000</

BOSTON SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS ARE REASSIGNED

Changes in Personnel Necessitate a Rearrangement in Schools and Subjects

With the retirement of one member of the board of superintendents of Boston public schools, Walter S. Parker, and the addition of another, Miss Mary C. Mellyn, there has been necessitated a rearrangement of subjects and schools to which members are expected to give special attention.

As Miss Mellyn remains in charge of the department of practice and training, of which she was director before becoming assistant superintendent, she will be able to give less time than the other members of the board to the usual duties of that office. She has been relieved of the care of particular schools but she has been assigned in an advisory way by the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, to the normal school. He has also transferred the supervision of the model school from Mrs. Ripley to Miss Mellyn, these being closely connected with Miss Mellyn's work in practice and training.

For special subjects other than the department of practice and training, Miss Mellyn will have the kindergarten and its relation to the primary school, history, geography, nature study and classes for those children needing special attention to mental development.

The superintendent has assigned to Assistant Superintendent Jeremiah E. Burke all matters pertaining to the following named departments: School hygiene, William H. Devine, M. D., director; athletics, playgrounds and military drill, Nathaniel J. Young, acting director; and supervision of the department of educational investigation and measurement, Frank W. Ballou, director.

In addition to the subjects and schools he had last year, Mr. Burke will have supervision of the English high school, the Edward Everett, Washington, and Wendell Phillips elementary schools and open air classes. His subjects in addition to those mentioned are problems general to high and to intermediate schools, examinations and rating of teachers, home and school cooperation. He is chairman of the committee on high school books and educational supplies.

In addition to her usual subjects and schools she had last year, Mr. Burke will have supervision of the English high school, the Edward Everett, Washington, and Wendell Phillips elementary schools and open air classes. His subjects in addition to those mentioned are problems general to high and to intermediate schools, examinations and rating of teachers, home and school cooperation. He is chairman of the committee on high school books and educational supplies.

To Augustine L. Rafter have been assigned from the work of Mr. Parker, the Abraham Lincoln, Dwight and Everett schools and the Suffolk school for boys. His special subjects are cooperation with public library, attendance department, music, rapid advancement classes, summer review schools, English penmanship. He is chairman of the committee on elementary books and educational supplies and of the committee on musical instruments; he has charge also of temporary certificates.

To Frank V. Thompson have been added the Comins, Prince, Quincy, Rice and Sherwin schools. His special subjects are vocational guidance, commercial education in general high schools, commercial cooperation, manual arts including boys' pre-vocational classes, promotional examinations, clerical assistance, arithmetic, cooperative education for all state-aided industrial work, licenses.

CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY PLANNING FOR CELEBRATION

Although the City Missionary Society of Boston has just completed its first hundred years, of service this event will not be formally celebrated until January, according to a statement made by the Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, secretary of the society for the past 44 years. The plans for the program are still tentative, but the celebration probably will include a public meeting in the Old South church addressed by speakers familiar with what the society has accomplished.

The society was organized at the house of Charles Cleveland on Essex street in October, 1816, the same year which saw the beginning of the American Bible Society and the founding of the Congregationalist, then called the Boston Recorder. The purpose of the society was evident in its first name, the Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor.

Among the organization's achievements Dr. Waldron mentions the following as of particular importance: The starting of Sunday schools and of primary day schools, and later of Lancasterian schools; the establishment of settlement work in the West End; the founding of the Seamen's Friend Society; the inauguration of mission work among the Negroes and Chinese of Boston; the provision of the first home in Boston for destitute children, and the establishment of a house of refuge for juvenile delinquents. The society was the first organization to secure the cooperation of the city government, which under the majority of Josiah Quincy in 1822 took steps to aid the society in its work of charity and benevolence.

"What we are emphasizing at present," the secretary says, "and what we intend to continue to emphasize is house-to-house visitation, the bringing of children into the Sunday schools and the encouragement of church attendance among their parents. That the value of the society's work is recognized is shown by the fact that already this year \$25,000 has come to us in legacies, and I have the promise of several thousands more."

BLOSSOMS AT THE ARBORETUM ARE DESCRIBED

Information concerning the flowers, fruits and shrubs at the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain is contained in a recent bulletin of the society.

The tree of the season to flower is now bordering paths of the arboretum with its pure white cup-shaped flowers. This tree, the Gordonia alabamica, was discovered by John Bartram, a Pennsylvania traveler, in 1765 near Ft. Barrington on the Altamaha river, Georgia. It was last seen growing naturally by Dr. Moses Marshall in 1778, since then it has been grown from the seeds and roots collected by its discoverer. Late in the season the leaves turn orange and scarlet before falling.

Another early fall exhibit in the gardens is the crataegus Arnoldiana, a thorn native to eastern Massachusetts and found growing wild on a wooded bank where the arboretum is now located. It is a large tree with well-developed trunk having flowers in simple clusters which open with the leaves and grow to be large green blossoms. The fruit of this tree is about an inch in diameter and bright red, falling during the last part of September or the first of October. The crataegus pinnatifida is a shrub from northeastern Asia with large leaves and bright scarlet fruit which is cultivated in orchards in the neighborhoods of Peking and northern parts of China.

Other species from the Orient are the Chinese viburnums, the malus sieboldii, var. calocarpa, from Japan, the Chinese cotoneasters and the cotoneaster divaricata. The Chinese viburnums are of small value as flowering plants, although two of them have handsome fruits. The malus sieboldii is at the eastern base of Peter's hill at the arboretum and is one of the best large flowered, large fruited form of a common Japanese apple. A variety of the common crab-apple, the malus baccata, var. jackii, which was raised from seeds collected by J. G. Jack at Seoul in 1905.

Plants which attracted a good deal of attention during the fall were the American viburnums and the sassafras trees. The only other tree of the sassafras variety was discovered in central China in 1879.

EDITORS' VIEWS

Heavier Rails
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—The members of the steel manufacturers' rail committee, in session at Baltimore, believe that the present railroad steel, weighing 100 pounds to the yard, should be superseded on trunk lines by rails weighing 115, 125 and 135 pounds. Already the Pennsylvania road is experimenting with 125 and 135 pound "iron," and as the trains become heavier and more frequent the demand for more substantial tracks is bound to increase. Yet a few years ago the 100-pound rail was a novelty. The main line from Providence to New York is equipped with it, but there is still a good deal of lighter track in other parts of New England. Very likely in the near future districts some 40 or 50 pound rails are in regular use.

How Portland Stands It
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Portland, Ore., a city almost as large as St. Paul, has been without saloons since the 1st of January. The results thus far lead the Oregonian to remark that poor old Demon Rum is presenting a pitiable spectacle, in that "he hasn't a statistic to stand on." Some of the direct fruits of the saloon business in any city are to be seen in its police courts. This makes the comparisons of what the municipal court in Portland is doing now with what it was doing last year particularly significant. Here is a single fact:

The number of convicted misdemeanants from January to September, 1915, was 133; same months in this dry year, 288.

Other comparisons for the same months in the wet year and the dry year are equally eloquent. Arrests for misdemeanors, 2130 and 452; defendants held to the grand jury, 197 and 85; felony charges, 365 and 158. Facts such as these led one of the district attorneys to remark that "jails are going out of fashion in Portland."

There's no doubt about it, saloons are jail-fillers. Even at \$1000 apiece annually contributed, they don't come anywhere near paying what they cost a town for criminal courts and jails alone.

The Ninth and Tenth Hours

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The workingmen's eight-hour day comes near in practically every line of urban employment. Within a few years it will be generally in force; and while to many men, particularly to the farming classes who have been accustomed to a 12 or 14 hour day, the shorter day may seem like a species of idling, still the proposition that, if all men worked honestly for eight hours daily, none would need to work longer, seems logical, and the principle involved seems fair. This shorter workday brings the greatest opportunity for individual advancement this century has yet offered. . . . This ninth and tenth hour opportunity points directly to the acquisition of a home—more to this form of investment than to any other. The man owning his own home has a hundred ways to add to his earnings by adding to his home in his odd hours. To do this a man need not be a skilled mechanic. Every man is a potential mechanic. Much of the actual building of a home and practically all of the upkeep may be done by the earnest home-owner in his extra day and a half each week—his two months a year. Here at hand is his odd-hour work, and no hand work can possibly be as pleasurable as the building, mending and beautifying of one's own habitation. The home is the opportunity of the eight-hour worker.

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AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES

That one outcome of the war will be a further development of the desire to render volunteer service was predicted by Robert A. Woods at the annual meeting of the Boston Social Union, which was brought to a close by a brief address from Mr. Woods as chairman and re-elected president. The young men and women from the United States, who are doing volunteer service in France, Mr. Woods said, will want opportunities for similar work when they return to this country, and this desire can be turned to good purpose in the further development of volunteer work along the line of social service.

Headquarters of the Boston Social Union are temporarily at Roxbury neighborhood house, 585 Albany street, Trinity House, 53 Princeton street, has become an associate member of the union. Mrs. Van de Carr is head resident. The new workers in charge of Jamaica Plain neighborhood house are Mr. and Mrs. T. Deering, who come from the state of Washington. Miss Annie M. Dodd is to be head worker at Ruggles street neighborhood house. The resident in charge will be Mrs. George Sale, who will specialize this year in neighborhood visiting. Miss Sylvia Sherman will have charge of dramatics, Miss Margaret Doodman of music, Miss Harriet E. Locke of household economics. The boys' clubs and classes will be directed by Charles E. Webber, former director of boys' work at the Y. M. C. A. in Ann Arbor, Mich., and supervisor in the summer of all the city playgrounds.

The speakers at the opening reception for parents at Robert Gould Shaw house Friday night will be Mrs. Eva W. White and W. H. Lewis. House activities start next week.

Industrial classes at Norfolk house center open Saturday morning. Miss Ellen Gleason is to be assistant in charge at the house this year. The restaurant, under the supervision of Mrs. Susan B. Mahoney, is to take catering orders this season as well as to serve meals. The library on the

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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Tryouts for the musical comedy, "The Coy Co-ed," to be given by Boston University students on Nov. 10, were held yesterday under the supervision of Prof. John P. Marshall of the music department. This is the first musical comedy ever attempted by students of Boston University. The part of the Information Girl, the leading girl's part, is to be taken by Stella Sonnenberg '17 of Needham, while the leading man's part, the Coy Co-ed, is to be taken by Louis Lombardi of Los Angeles, Cal. All music and words will be written by students. Esther Nasarian of Boston will write the music, while Grace Niles and Alfred Longwell of Roxbury will write the words.

CONCORD WOMAN'S CLUB

CONCORD, Mass.—Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University lectures on "William Makepeace Thackeray" at the meeting of the Concord Woman's Club in the town hall today.

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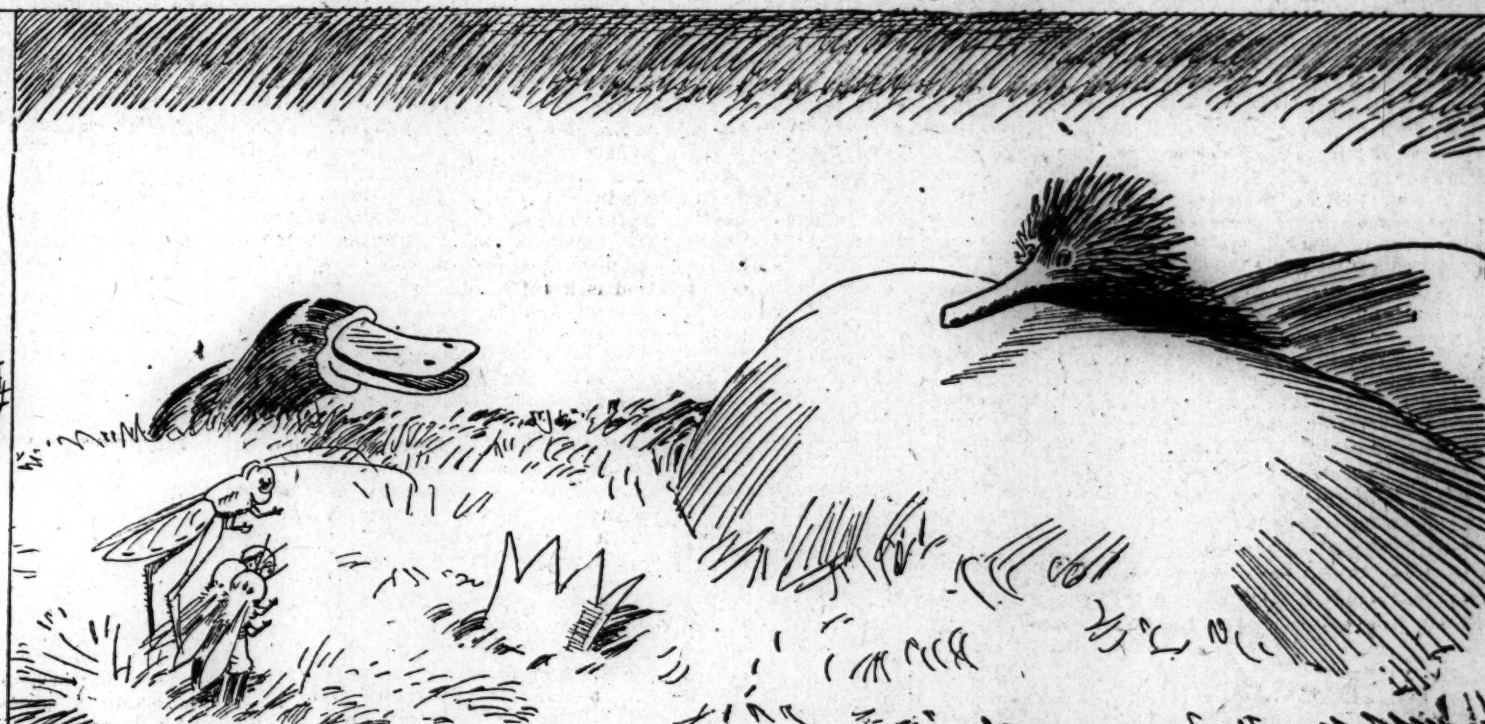
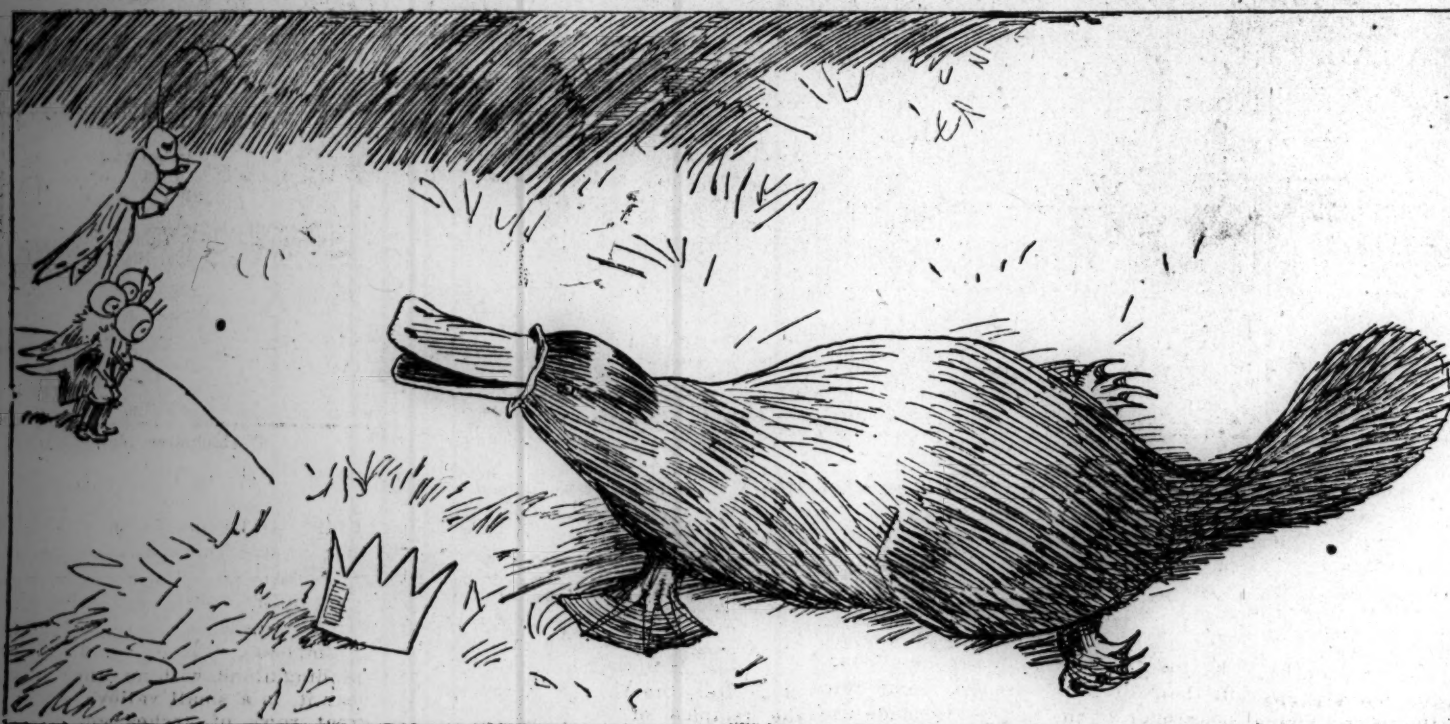
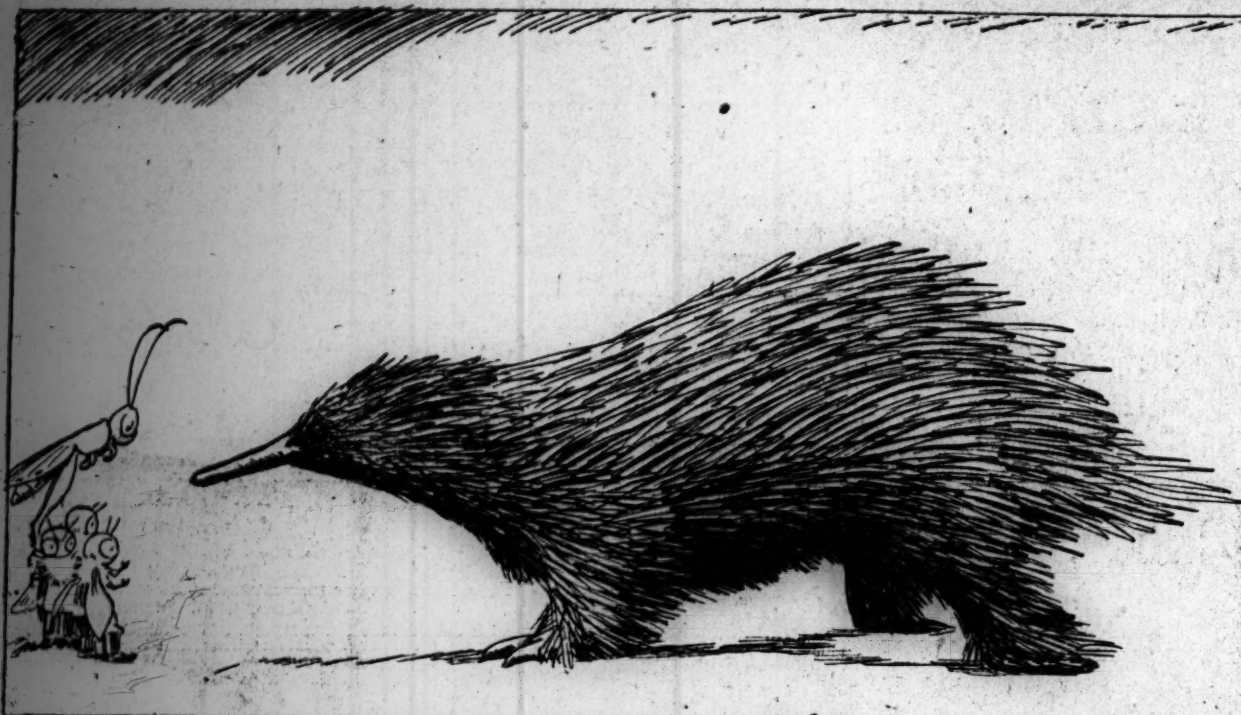
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Dainties That Are

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Cassowary's Lost Crown Is Claimed by Both Echidna and Platypus Ornithorhynchus



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now the cassowary has a helmet on its head which, besides being ornamental, is also useful for protection from the thorns and branches of the undergrowth in the woods. You remember that the cassowary usually chooses woods as his habitation. But, on account of this ornamental helmet, the crown did not fit Mr. Cassowary very well, and one day as he stopped to drink, it fell into the water and lay there a long time unnoticed.

Meanwhile Busy and Buzz and Mr. Grasshopper were meeting many strange animals, and one of the strangest among them was Mr. Echidna. This little animal, with quills something

like a porcupine's, a long snout and two little bright eyes set very close together, was speaking to the visitors: "You see," he said, "my legs are short and strong, and I have great claws which make me very good at digging. Now the other day, when I was digging, I found something—a very curious thing. Perhaps you will be able to tell me what it is; I've asked all my friends and no one can tell me. We've never before seen anything at all like it. It has sharp points on it, and the whole thing shines with a glitter unlike any I've ever known near here. I've buried it again, for safe keeping; but, if you will give me a moment, I will dig

down and get it out to show you. You are not pressed for time?" And, being reassured on this point, Mr. Echidna began to dig and had soon disappeared, all except for the few hindmost bristles which served him as a tail.

But, while the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper were marveling at the rapid digging of Mr. Echidna, there appeared a strange sight over the hill. The bees and Mr. Grasshopper turned all at once and were more than amazed at what they saw. Here was an animal who was even queerer than Mr. Echidna, and perched on top of its flat and shiny head was the crown—the very object for which Mr. Echidna

was at that moment doing such excellent digging.

This new animal at once announced who he was, probably seeing the visitors' amazement and feeling that some explanation was due them. Coming up to the stone on which they stood, the bees' new acquaintance said, laying the crown down beside him to rest his head, "I'm Mr. Platypus, also called Ornithorhynchus. That long name is one of the things for which I am noted, but, as you can see for yourselves, I also wear fur, have claws on my hind feet and webs on my fore feet, a bill like a duck's, and a little collar at the base of my bill. Not many animals have a collar, so I

am proud of that. It is useful, too, for it folds back and protects my eyes when I am burrowing or exploring the mud for food."

"That's all very interesting," observed Mr. Grasshopper presently; "but where did you get that crown?"

"Oh, this shiny pointed object?" queried Mr. Platypus. "It's not the most comfortable headgear I can imagine, but it is at least novel. I was having a nap, not many hours ago, when this object, which you call a crown, came tumbling through the roof of my burrow. I could not help it coming to fall through. Dear me! I thought it belonged to me. I am always so careless, too, about mislaying things."

At this juncture Mr. Echidna rose suddenly from behind the mound of dirt which he had thrown up while digging. He was just going to explain how he could not find the queer object in the place where he had put it, when, to his amazement, he saw that Mr. Platypus was in possession of the same.

For a moment, Mr. Echidna was speechless with surprise. Then he gasped, "When I found it in the water and buried it, I must have been directly above your house. That's how it came to fall through. Dear me! I thought it belonged to me. I am always so careless, too, about mislaying things."

"Perhaps you would both like to hear the story of this shiny pointed object, which, as we have explained already, is a crown," remarked Mr. Busy after a pause. "You see, it's Mr. Lion's crown—Mr. Lion, you know, who lives in Africa and is king of the jungle. No wonder you were puzzled at the sight of it! We sailed over here with Mr. Polar Bear, who was traveling on the floating top of a volcano, and Mr. Lion kindly allowed us to bring his crown along. And so the matter was explained, and we must leave the animals talking it over until we take up the story again on another Monday."

"King of the English and All Nations Round About"

The reign of Edgar seems to have been an unusual one among those of the early English kings, for it was comparatively peaceful. In Edward A. Freeman's "Old English History for Children," we may read of it as follows:

The civil and military events of Edgar's reign are not very many. Edgar the Peaceful had very little to do with fighting. His chief war was with the Welsh, because Idwal the son of Roderick the Great, a prince in North Wales, refused to pay the tribute which had always been paid since the time of Aethelstan. So in 963 King Edgar went against him and harried his land.

Edgar's doings in the north of England were more important. You will remember how much trouble Northumbria had given to all the kings before him since Alfred; how for a long time the Northumbrians had kings of their own, and how at last King Eadred had put down the separate kings and had made Oswulf Earl of the Northumbrians. King Edgar seems to have thought that Northumbria was a country too great and too distant for any one man to govern. I suppose there must have been some sort of disturbances in the country. In 961 King Edgar kept his Christmas at York, and in 966 we read that Westmoreland was harried, which seems to imply some revolt. And the same year he divided Northumbria between two earls; that is to say, he restored the old division between Beornaric (Bernicia) and Deorneric (Deira). He made one Osac Earl of Deira or the southern part, with York for his capital. To Oswulf, the old earl, was left the country beyond the Tees, that is the present county of Northumberland and what was afterwards the bishopric of Durham. This was no doubt the beginning of the division of Northumbria into several shires, and the reason why the name of Northumberland has stuck to a part of the old kingdom quite away from Humber. Besides this it is also said that King Edgar granted Lothian to Kenneth, King of Scots, to be held as his vassal. You will remember that Northumbria had reached as far as the Forth, and that Edwin's, which we call Edinburgh, was King Edwin's border castle. You know also that this part of Northumbria called Lothian has long been part of the kingdom of Scotland. It certainly was held by the Scots before the Norman conquest,

and this seems as likely a time as any for it to have been granted out. As King Edgar wished to divide Northumbria, and as Kenneth was already his vassal as King of Scots, there was really nothing wonderful in his granting him further territory on the same terms. Of this it came that Lothian was ever after held by the Scottish kings. But the people of Lothian were English or Danish, and retained their language, and were much more civilized than the natural Scots. So the kings of Scots gradually came to think more of their English territories, and learned to speak English, and at last to live mainly in Lothian, so that the kingdom of Scotland was leavened, so to speak, by this English part of it. Of the three places most famous in Scottish history, Edinburgh is, as you know, in Lothian, Stirling is just on the border, and Dunfermline just on the other side of the Firth of Forth.

It is hard to say why it was that Edgar was not crowned till he had reigned 13 years. In 973 he was at last hallowed as King "in the old borough Acemannescester, which by another name men Bath call," or, as another copy of the Chronicle says, "at the Hot Baths." After his hallowing he sailed with his fleet all round Wales to Chester, and there six, or some say eight, of his vassal kings came with their fleets and did homage to him, and swore to be faithful to him by land and by sea. These eight are said to have been Kenneth King of Scots, Malcolm of Cumberland, Maccus of the Isles, and five Welsh princes, whose names are given as Dufnal, Siferth, Huwal (Howel), Jacob and Juchil. These eight kings rowed the Lord of all Britain in a boat, while Edgar himself steered, from the royal palace at Chester to the minister of Saint John, where they prayed, and went back in the same way. This was thought to be the proudest day that any king of the English had ever seen.

As King Edgar had so much more power than any of the kings before him, it is not wonderful that we find in his charters that he is not called merely King of the English or King of the Anglo-Saxons, but "King of the English and all the nations round about." "Ruler and Lord of the whole isle of Albion," "Basileus of all Britain," and so forth. There is a story told by William of Malmesbury, which may perhaps have happened after the great gathering of kings at Chester. Edgar was, so it is said, but a small

man in stature, yet he was strong and skillful in arms. Now one day Kenneth of Scotland said, "How strange it is that all of us, so many kings we are, should serve this one man who is smaller than any of us." Now this saying was told to King Edgar, and he bade Kenneth come apart with him, for that he would confer with him about a certain great matter. So he took Kenneth apart into a certain wood, where they were all alone. Then King Edgar took out two swords, and gave one to Kenneth King of Scots and took the other himself, and said, "Thou sayest that I am but a small man, and unfit to reign over thee and so many other kings. Now, then, take this sword, and lay on manfully, and let us see whether of us twain is the fittest man to rule over the other. For it is not good that a king should be swift with his tongue, as thou art, unless he be also swift and strong in battle." But Kenneth King of Scots would not draw sword against his lord the King of all Britain, but he fell at his feet, and craved pardon for that which he had said, for that it was only in jest that he had spoken. Thus were Edgar King of all Britain and Kenneth King of Scots made friends again as they were aforetime.

Cranberry Bogs

One always associates Cape Cod with cranberries, because there the berries thrive particularly well. About 70 years ago they were found growing in their wild state, at a place near North Dennis; the man who discovered their worth planted a small cranberry bog near his home and so started an important industry. But cranberries also grow at Siasconset, on Nantucket island; there is a great stretch of 300 acres of bog.

It Is Just as I Feared

There was an Old Man with a beard,
Who said, "It is just as I feared—
Two Owls and a Hen, four Larks and a Wren,
Have all built their nest in my beard."
—Edward Lear.

Niagara Falls at Night

A special system of lighting Niagara falls has recently been installed, and now every night the falls are wonderfully illuminated.

Dutch Slumber Song

The little fields are very green,
And kine the little fields do keep.
Through many channels laid between,
Waters creep.

A stork goes stepping unto nest,
Goes stepping solemn like a king,
And red the west, and in the west
White gulls wing.

Boats are floating all the night
Down the level waters black;
Boats that left by candlelight
Have all come back.

They have cut the hay and bound it;
Poled along, the barge lags by;
Lazy duckweed lilies around it
Lingeringly.

Fishers squatting in a row
Now have told their latest tale,
Now the flapping mills swing slow,
And words fall.

Good night, little fields so green,
Kine that little fields do keep.
Little country, brave and clean,
Hail asleep.

—Viola Chittenden White in the Poetry Review.

"Drawing Room"

In very ancient times, dwellings had but one public room. The king, or the lord of the manor, sat and ate in the same large hall in which dined the humblest of his subjects. The only difference made was that a certain end of the room was used by people of rank, while the opposite side or end fell to his retainers. After a while a raised platform or dais was built, and this removed the lord high above the others in the room; he used rude carved chairs in place of the rough benches, without backs, which were ranged along the tables for the use of the servants. At last it came about that a curtain or tapestry was hung across the front of the lord's platform, giving him more privacy in a small apartment of his own. This was known as the "withdrawing room," and from this name has been derived the familiar modern word "drawing room."

An Ancient Church

One of the oldest churches in all England is that of St. Martins at Canterbury. This tiny edifice stood just outside the city walls, and legend reports that it was used for worship by St. Augustine and his followers, after their arrival upon English soil.

A Letter from Herder to His Children

"Rome, Oct. 15, 1788.

"My Dear Good Children:

"You have given me so much pleasure with your letters, that I owe several to each of you, and I mean very soon to pay the debt. To you, good Gottfried, I shall write about Roman antiquities; to you, dear August, of beautiful gods and goddesses; to you, brave Wilhelm, of fine buildings, the rotunda and others; to you, stalwart Adelbert, of Italian oxen, cows and trees; to you, little Louise, of gardens and beautiful pictures; to you, dear Emil, of grapes and other nice things.

I am glad, dear children, that you are so industrious, obedient, and well behaved. I thank you, Gottfried, that you take such good care of my library, and write me such nice letters; you, too, dear August and good Wilhelm. I am pleased that Herr Krause gives such a good account of your drawing. It is a grief to me every moment, that I can't draw. . . . Therefore, dear children, learn to draw well, and be diligent, too, in studying languages. And, Gottfried, it would do no harm if you should begin to play the piano again, so that you may learn to play with real expression. When I read your letter to Herr Rehberg, who is an excellent painter, the letter in which you say that you mean to be an Albrecht Durer, he asked me why I didn't bring you with me. But it is too soon for that; you must learn a great many things before you go to Italy. It is good that you have begun Greek; it is the finest language on earth. Be very industrious. Dear Louise, you are learning very pretty hymns; and your little notes to me are very nice. I like especially the hymn, 'Thy Ways to God Command.' You must also learn some verses of the hymn, 'I'll sing to Thee with Heart and Mouth'; it is a beautiful hymn, that. Dear Emil, I would like to see you in your little new beaver dress; but you will have done wearing it when I come back. Be careful of it, you dear good little boy, and mind you love me. Your little letters give me much pleasure; you are very smart and a little Gottfried. And now, good-by, all of you, my dear good children—Gottfried, August, Wilhelm, Adelbert, and you my little woman and little Emil, who are so fond of writing to me. Good-by. Behave well; be happy and diligent and obedient. Farewell! all of you."

Concerning the Gray Squirrel

It is not necessary to go to the woods to find the American gray squirrel. In the large cities he is one of the most popular denizens, a favorite with grown-ups and children alike. Indeed there is some likelihood of his becoming a much spoiled and pampered individual, so often does the public in general make it a point to supply him with peanuts. However, even in the public parks he still remains a lively, merry, little creature, capable of dashing up a tree with amazing speed and of swinging over into the next one with an agility which never ceases to surprise the beholder.

Gray squirrels build their nests in large trees, sometimes in a hollow place in the trunk, occasionally in an abandoned crow's nest. They line the nests with all sorts of things. This past summer a lover of animals one day noticed a squirrel trying to carry away an empty burlap bag for a nest lining. She rolled it up and tried to carry it in her mouth, but it was such a cumbersome mouthful that she did not make much progress until the object cut the bag into several pieces, after which Mrs. Squirrel was quite willing to take them away one by one. It is a common sight in the public parks to see squirrels taking nuts from pedestrians' hands, and even perching on their shoulders or peeping into their coat pockets for more of the nuts. In some instances, where they have been fed on peanuts for a long time, they disdain to take a hard-shelled nut when it is offered, and may even refuse any but unshelled peanuts. It is, however, only the squirrels in city parks who are likely to be so particular. In towns and villages, they will accept any kind of a nut and generally go at once to bury it. In the cities, they seem to have learned that it is not necessary to lay up a winter store, and even if instinct bids them bury a nut occasionally, they rarely look for it afterwards.

Although, as a rule, the squirrels disdain to eat bread and cake, they will eagerly accept a piece of bread which has been spread with peanut butter, and then after the manner of some youngsters, lick the butter off and throw the bread away. They are likewise fond of such confections as chocolate creams, and will try a doughnut, if it is hard enough. For some reason or other, gray squirrels are not fond of cats. They sometimes will try to escape the watchful eye of the cat by flattening out on a

tree trunk where they can scarcely be distinguished from the bark; if pussy finally spies one of them and starts to climb the tree, Mr. Squirrel is soon far ahead of her, and then perhaps just as she thinks she is really getting near, off he leaps to another tree. This is rare sport for the squirrel but not so satisfactory for pussy, untrained and unadapted for such aerial flights. When the gray squirrel performs his toilet, about which at some seasons of the year he is particular, he will perch himself on his hind feet and rub and stroke his fur with his front paws, then put on the finishing touches by combing the snarls from his handsome tail with his teeth and claws.

A recent article in Dumb Animals says it is a well known fact that these gray squirrels sometimes migrate in enormous numbers, thousands of them crossing the country from one part to another. At such times they will allow nothing to stop their progress, will even try to swim across such a large river as the Ohio. This is the reason why the gray squirrel is sometimes called a migratory squirrel. But it hardly seems probable that the gray squirrel will ever migrate from any of the large cities where he has already established himself, for he is too well treated to have any desire for a radical change of location. What appeals to him most as a desirable site for a residence is, no doubt, a lofty tree in a public park within reasonable distance, if possible, of a five-cent peanut stand.

A Needed Rebuke

Martha Washington seems to have been fond of ceremony and to have had a considerable sense of personal dignity. According to one story, Nellie Custis, Miss Dandridge and some other girls who were visiting Nellie, came down to breakfast one morning at Mt. Vernon in dishabille and with their hair done up in curl-papers. Mrs. Washington did not rebuke them, says the Youth's Companion, and the meal proceeded quietly until the announcement was made that some French officers of rank and young Charles Carroll of Carrollton had driven up. Thereupon the foolish virgins sprang up to leave the room in order to make more conventional toilets. But Mrs. Washington forbade them to do so and said that costume good enough for them to wear before General Washington was good enough for any guest of his.

THE HOME FORUM

Spiritual Understanding

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE thoroughly establishes the proverb, that "understanding is a wellspring of life unto him that hath it." What particularly distinguishes Christian Science from other religious systems is that it gives an understanding of God which is at once clear, explicit, and scientific, whereas they, as a rule, substitute belief for unwavering faith, and too often blind credulity for the understanding of the absolute truth.

It is through spiritual sense that God or Truth is known. The so-called physical senses convey no information whatever to a man about God. They purport to tell him about matter, about the phenomenal, about material sensation; they are in fact, these so-called material senses, all there is of matter and the phenomenal. Spiritual understanding is just the understanding or knowledge of Spirit. And Spirit is another name for God, as Truth, Life, and Love are also names for Him. So that spiritual understanding comes to be the accurate knowledge of God and His attributes, obtained through spiritual sense of which Mrs. Eddy writes on page 209 of Science and Health: "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." Christian Science declares that God is infinite in every phase of His being; and then it deceives, by a logical process which is irresistibly correct, the spiritual truths about His nature, about His creation; and at the same time as these truths become revealed, whatever the human mind believes to be true, but which may perhaps be entirely false, will stand exposed for the fallacy it is. The higher the spiritual understanding of Truth possessed by a man the greater is his power to detect the false ring of untruth; and the clearer his spiritual understanding of Truth, the more readily can he distinguish between what is absolutely true and that which is only relatively true. Thus, for example, when it has dawned on the human mind that since Spirit is infinite, all that is real is spiritual, and that, consequently, matter is unreal, the human consciousness learns that only that which pertains to Spirit is absolutely true and that

what is associated with material belief can only be relatively so.

Spiritual understanding, as Mrs. Eddy discovered, is the most precious asset which any man can possess. It is the remedy for every human ill. Jesus of Nazareth possessed it in overflowing measure. That is why he could heal all manner of sickness, cast out every type of evil belief, and raise those who had fallen into the deep sleep of death. Jesus knew the Father so well, that is to say his consciousness was so full of Truth and Love, that when an erroneous condition of mind seemed to present itself before him for healing, his spiritual understanding of Truth destroyed the false belief and the healing took place. It was his understanding, for instance, of the infinite activity of omnipresent Mind which enabled him to heal the false belief of inaction typified by so-called paralysis. Whenever he detected the material lie against Truth, which apparently was causing the trouble, he realized the spiritual truth which the lie was counterfeiting and thereby reversed the error of mortal mind, liberating the human mind from its burden. What Jesus the Christ knew, Mrs. Eddy rediscovered; and Christian Science is the Science of Christian healing.

On the first page of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, striking the chord which echoes throughout all her teaching, says, "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." What is brought very forcibly home to those who understand something of Christian Science is the fact that it is only through spiritual understanding that the faith Mrs. Eddy refers to can be obtained. Spiritual understanding gives human beings a faith which is entirely different from mere belief, because it is based on absolute knowledge. Only faith of this description can heal the sick as Jesus healed sickness. It is powerful to do so because, being based on the absolute truth, it never doubts. Unquestionably the Master was cognizant of this when he said: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth

shall make you free." Knowledge or spiritual understanding of Truth begets that faith in Truth which can remove the error, whatever it may be, from human consciousness.

Spiritual understanding is denied to none who seek after Truth humbly and with purity of purpose. The desire that is unselfish reaches the throne of grace, in other words, divine over-present Principle. "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you," are words which convey to all the promise that the goodness of God is not an especial gift to exceptional people, but is within the right of every one to obtain. Surely this is what humanity desires. The world famishes for the truth, but too often feeds on the husks of its own material beliefs. Just think how numbers of people are the unwilling slaves of the so-called material laws which mortals have formulated to explain certain of the conditions which bear heavily upon them and often seem well-nigh to crush them. There is the belief of heredity which tells man that certain traits of temperament, character, or physique may be propagated from generation to generation, perhaps carrying suffering with them to remote years. Spiritual understanding proclaims the glad news to all who may seem to be suffering from such a belief that God's laws are perfect and that they never produce aught but harmony or health. This understanding destroys fear, and if clear enough, will heal the erroneous condition. Again, it is the spiritual understanding of good which destroys the belief of sin. Christian Science teaches that God is good; and since God is infinite, good is the only omnipresent reality. What goes by the name of evil among mortals, is but a false belief in the absence of good. But evil must be recognized, through the spiritual understanding of good, to be exactly what it is,—false belief. And then the so-called power of evil, which appears to become active to human consciousness as sin, is seen to be no real power because it has no reality. "In proportion to our understanding of Christian Science, we are freed from the belief of heredity, of mind in matter or animal magnetism; and we disarm sin of its imaginary power in proportion to our spiritual understanding of the state of immortal being." (Science and Health, p. 178.) Spiritual understanding is indeed "a wellspring of life unto him that hath it."

The Greenness of Ceylon

Haeckel in his naturalist studies of Ceylon dwells with minute description on the exceeding greenness of the island, and the universality of this color. "Not only is the greater portion of this evergreen isle clothed with an unending tapestry of rich verdure but the animals of the most widely dissimilar classes which live in its woods are conspicuous for their green coloring. This is seen in all the commonest birds and lizards, butterflies and beetles, which are of every shade of brilliant green. In the same way the innumerable inhabitants of the sea, of all classes, are colored green, such as many fishes and crustacea, worms and sea-anemones; indeed, creatures which elsewhere seldom or never appear in green livery wear it here; for instance, several star-fish, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers; also some enormous bivalves and Brachiopoda and others."

"It would indeed be a mistake to suppose that this prevailing green hue produces a monotonous uniformity of coloring. On the contrary, it is impossible to weary of admiring it; for on the one hand the most wonderful gradations and modifications may be traced through it, and on the other, numbers of vividly and gaudily colored forms are scattered among them. And just as the gorgeous red, yellow, violet or blue colors of many birds and insects look doubly splendid in the dark green forests of Ceylon, so do the more brilliant hues of some marine creatures on its coral banks."

Imagination

"On Tuesday, July 8, in the year of grace 1763, Boswell called upon Dr. Johnson, who told him that he had been looking into the poems of a certain Scots Presbyterian Minister, but 'could find nothing in them.' Boswell, ever eager to take up the cudgels for a brother Scot, said, 'Is there no imagination in them?' Johnson replied: 'There is in them what was imagination, but it is no more imagination in him than sound is sound in the echo. And his diction, too, is not his own—we have long ago seen "white-robed innocence" and "flower-bespangled mends."'"

Thus quotes Lord Redesdale in his address to the Camden Art School, now published in "A Tragedy in Stone and Other Papers," and goes on to say that "the technical school which fulfills its mission is in very truth a school of Poetry. This being so, it behooves you to lay to heart Dr. Johnson's criticism of Dr. Ogilvy, and to take heed lest you lay yourselves open to the charge of borrowing or adapting to your own uses what was imagination in somebody else."

"The gift of imagination appears to be the peculiar privilege of man. The architecture of the beaver is clever and ingenious, but the work of one beaver differs only from that of his fellow in the shape and nature of the wood at their respective command. The cells of a honeycomb, beautiful and mathematically correct as they are, differ in no particular from those in every other bee's construction. Every village boy knows that one thrush's nest is repeated, character

for character, in that of another. With you it is different; each one of you can put something of himself into his work, and unless he does so he becomes a mere copyist, an echo and not a sound, a purveyor of "white-robed innocence" and "flower-bespangled mends."

"Of course, I do not pretend to say that every one, be he never so diligent, never so enthusiastic, can achieve the success of originality. The great poet is as rare as the great Song-poet. But the humblest Craftsman, if he only have appreciation, for which some share of imagination is required, can and will infuse into his work some spark of originality, some measure of the sense of beauty which is in him. That, I take it, is the meaning of the writing upon your walls:

"Give to barrows, trays, and pans Grace and glimmer of romance."

"And here I would fain utter a word of warning. The true artist will not allow his fancy so to run riot as to annul the utility of his work. If your barrows will not wheel, if your trays be so fashioned that they will not carry cups and saucers in proportion to their size, if your pans will not fry your food, then your art becomes mere faddism and you are better without it."

"The first thing needful in a house, a barrow, a tray, or a pan is that it should serve the purpose for which it was intended. That end being achieved, embroider as you please, adorn as your genius may prompt you, as your imagination may dictate."



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The Gate of San Antonio, Tarragona, Spain

The town of Tarragona on the coast of Catalonia in Spain presents a great contrast to its not very distant neighbor, Barcelona, with its new buildings, busy streets, and general air of progress and modernity. Tarragona is still a quiet old town, at least such is the impression it gives to the stranger within its gates, and the most striking feature of the city seems still to be the remains of its now long distant greatness as the capital of Roman Spain. The town traces its history far back beyond Roman times. Tradition says it was an early Phoenician settlement, but in any case it was cer-

tainly an important Carthaginian colony and city, and the walls of the town, to this day, testify in their foundation of huge blocks of yellow stone, to the building capacity of the Carthaginian rulers of Tarragona. When in their turn the Romans came into possession of the place they made use of the already existing Carthaginian walls and added their own masonry to the work of their predecessors. A good part of these walls, showing plainly the work of the Carthaginian and of the Roman builders, with later additions, is still in existence, and is

one of the chief sights of Tarragona. Near the gate of San Antonio, there can also still be seen remains of the towers of the Roman capitol, built into the wall. Roman remains, of various kinds, are plentiful in Tarragona, and that there is not more left of the amphitheater, the circus, the baths, and the temples of the ancient city is probably due quite as much to the medieval habit of regarding all ancient buildings as a convenient quarry, as to the various vicissitudes through which the place has passed. Many of the old houses of the present town of Tarragona are built of Roman ma-

terials. Only the distance of a short walk outside Tarragona are the splendid remains of a Roman aqueduct. It is not quite so large as that of Segovia or the Pont du Gard, but it is sufficiently imposing. It is finely situated, standing alone, with no other buildings near it, in a small valley, and its two great rows of arches get their full effect. As in ancient days, the country round Tarragona is still rich in maize and corn and fruit, and famous for its grapes, and it is easy to understand the affection of the Romans for this pleasant spot.

Traveling in New England Two Centuries Ago

Mistress Sarah Knight, a dame of high position in Boston, undertook, in 1704, a notable journey, from Boston to New Haven, thence to New York, and finally in less than five months' time, back to Boston. Her journal gives a faithful account of all that befell, and besides being amusing, affords many glimpses of the traveling customs of that day. Beginning at the starting point, we quote:

"Monday, Octobr. ye second, 1704.—About three o'clock afternoon, I began my Journey from Boston to New Haven. Madm Billings . . . very kindly went with me to ye Tavern where I hoped to get my guide, and desired the Hostess to inquire of her guests whether any of them would go with mee. . . . Upon this to my small surprise, son John arose and

gravely demanded what I would give him to go with me. . . . Well, Mr. John, said I, make your demands. . . . "Thus Jogging on at an easy pace, my Guide telling mee it was dangerous to Ride hard in the Night (which his horse had the sense to avoid) Hee entertained me with the Adventures he had passed by late Riding, and eminent dangers he had escaped, so that I didn't know but I had met with a Prince disguised."

"In about a hour or something more after we left the Swamp, we came to Billings, where I was to Lodg. . . . Shee (the Landlady's daughter) conducted me to a parlour in a little back Lean-to, wch was almost filled with the bedstead, wch was so high that I was forced to climb on a chair to gitt up. . . . Tuesday, October ye third, pans as if she were looking for a reflection of her pretty face; it was at the end of one of the leafy pillared avenues that poor Mrs. Casabon paced up and down with her many questions. . . . There must be many a genially perverse old Mr. Brooke there yet, and whether there are many Dorotheas or not, there must be many a well-featured and well-acred young country gentleman, of the pattern of Sir James Chettam. . . . But I doubt whether there be many Dorotheas, and I suspect that the Sir James Chettams of the county are not often pushed to that intensity of meditation. You feel, however, that George Eliot could not have placed her heroine in a local medium better fitted to throw her fine impatience into relief—a community more likely to be startled and perplexed by a questioning attitude on the part of a well housed and well fed young gentlewoman."

Friends and Service

It is for this purpose that we are friends—that we may be of good service one to another. . . . Hast thou seen thy brothers at enmity? Reconcile them. . . . Hast thou seen them wronged? Stand up in their defense. It is not on them, but on thyself that thou art conferring the chief benefit.—St. Augustine.

Some Japanese Poems

The following translations of the Japanese Hokku poems, which began with Basho, in the seventeenth century, are taken from "The Spirit of Japanese Poetry," by Yone Noguchi:

Today, at last today
I grew to wish to raise
The chrysanthemum flowers.
—Ransetsu.

Autumn's full moon:
Lo, the shadows of a pine tree
Upon the mats!
—Kikaku.

Yellow chrysanthemum, white chrysanthemum:
Why, the other names for me
Are of no use.
—Ransetsu.

"Let day pass
Let night break."
The frogs sing—they sing morning
and eve.
—Buson.

Ah, how sublime—
The green leaves, the young leaves,
In the light of the sun!
—Basho.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Allies' Reply

THE reply of the Allies to the note of the United States' Government has been received, and it is scarcely possible to read it without discovering the highly technical and complicated nature of the controversy, and the corresponding need of extreme patience and care in dealing with the matter. The reply it may be objected is not the reply of the Allies, inasmuch as it is only signed by France and the United Kingdom. But this, of course, only means that France and the United Kingdom, as the two great naval powers of the Alliance, have been intrusted with the mandate of the whole body of the Allies in this matter of the blockade. If any neutral country doubts this, it has only to approach the foreign offices of the other powers in the Alliance to learn the fact. But no neutral foreign office is so badly informed as to doubt this, however loosely individuals may talk.

There was, none the less, at one time, some curious misconception, on this point, in certain quarters, and notes were actually drafted in ignorance of it: an error subsequently corrected. For months past, as a matter of fact, the French government has had its censors domiciled in the United Kingdom, so that the decisions of the censorship represent the decisions of the British and French governments, acting, in this matter of the mails, as the mandataries of the whole body of the Allies.

This being so, the conflict of opinion is seen to cover a very wide area, and the utmost diplomatic circumspection become necessary on account of the opportunities thus offered for further misconceptions and misunderstandings. The wisdom of this will appear to any person who will carefully study the note of the United States to the governments of France and the United Kingdom, and the reply of those governments. For it will be found that, in the extremely vague domain of international law, two perfectly established theories are in conflict, both of which have been recognized as part of the law of nations. The first admitted theory is the inviolability of neutral mail: the second, and this expressly agreed to by the President of the United States, is the right of a belligerent to inspect neutral mail in search for contraband. It must, consequently, be granted that these two requirements of international law are theoretical, since the enforcement of the one is bound to conflict with the acceptance of the other. In practice this is precisely what has occurred, and it is the endeavor to reconcile this conflict which is today so exercising the representatives of the state department in Washington, and the Allied foreign offices.

It may as well be frankly conceded that in every war the belligerents endeavor to strain the law of nations, with regard to neutrals, somewhat in their own favor. This, of course, was notably the case in the war of the North and South. The question of the exercise of sea power was then a very real one to the North, and certain new claims were then established, such as the theory of the continuous voyage and the right to the examination of neutral mails, which the Allied governments are naturally only too anxious to take full advantage of and stretch a little further today. Thus intercepted letters were made use of by the Federal States when occasion offered, and were actually laid before Congress. The misunderstanding which has arisen, therefore, is entirely one concerning the application of admitted rights.

The Secretary of State in Washington interprets the existing conventions in accordance with the views of his government, and the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, in London and Paris, interpret them in a different way, in accordance with the views of the Allies. This intensely intricate question is set out with admirable clarity in the dispatches of Mr. Lansing and Lord Grey, and no one who has not carefully read those two state papers can possibly hope to understand the question.

One instance alone will suffice to give an idea of the complications. Mr. Lansing's note insists that the practice of the Allies is contrary to the rule of Convention XI of The Hague, 1907, and constitutes a violation of accepted practice. The British and French governments take issue entirely with this, and point out, in addition, that this Convention was never ratified by six of the belligerents, and that, for this reason, Germany has denied its obligatory character, and availed herself instead of article IX of the Convention.

One other point of disagreement, this time between the Allied governments only, and that of Washington, will illustrate another phase of the complications. The right of examination of the mails has been conceded in theory, but in practice the utmost divergence of opinion prevails. Washington insists that this examination must take place at sea; London and Paris reply that, even if their methods were a technical irregularity, it would only be an additional cause of untold delay to passengers and confusion in the mail service to adopt the contention of Mr. Lansing. Furthermore, London and Paris draw the attention of Washington to the fact that Germany has not contented herself with examining mail at sea, but has destroyed it in bulk, whereas the Allies have contented themselves with the confiscation of contraband and of letters containing military information, detailing plots engaged in in neutral countries, and official correspondence intended for the German government, all surreptitiously and fraudulently committed to the mails.

It would be impossible to deal at greater length with the reply of the Allied governments without entering into a mass of technicalities and controversial statements, the mere recital of which would rapidly amount to little less than an abstract of the note itself. In such circumstances, those who wish to follow the controversy must make themselves acquainted with the facts at first hand, and if they will do this, two definite facts will emerge. First, that there is no conflict even of opinion between the government in Washington and the Allies as to facts; second, that whatever difference of opinion exists at all, is entirely confined to views and criticisms of the way

these facts have been approached in practice. In other words, to quote the exact language of the Allies' reply, "The government of the United States acknowledges it agrees with the Allied governments as to principles, but expresses certain divergent views and certain criticisms as to the methods observed by the Allies in applying the principles." This being the case, and it is to be presumed that the United States Government would agree to this presentation of the case, it should not be beyond the ability of the statesmen, on both sides of the Atlantic, to arrive at an accommodation which, whilst safeguarding the rights of the Allies, in the present world conflict, will satisfy the United States that no improper advantage is being taken of any forbearance she may agree to show in a conflict of opinions apparently scarcely reconcilable.

Illegal Farm Combines

ALLUSION already has been made in these columns to a phase of the struggle in New York city for an adequate supply of milk, which has to do with the producers' effort to shut off supply, the power to combine being used against the middleman distributor and the urban consumer, and violence and threats falling upon producers who venture to place their own dairy's output with urban customers at a price satisfactory to both, but not approved by the dairy league.

Other aspects of this lingering controversy have seemed more important to the press and to the public; but it is doubtful whether they are so. The temptation of the rural producer, of food, of whatever kind, to be a monopolist, is none the less strong than the same tendency of the urban manufacturer of clothing, or of any of man's other necessities; and it may be that the anti-monopoly laws of recent enactment, which were aimed originally at manufacturers, transportation lines, and trading corporations, will now have to be used against the growers of cereals and the producers of all forms of food. Scrutiny of the conduct of these persons is certainly not likely to grow less lax because of the scale of prices of foods to which urban consumers must conform. Where producers and middlemen fall out and a holdup in supplies follows, the public that buys often gets illuminating facts as to who really suffers in the bargaining.

New England folk have recently seen a case tried in which the court's verdict is that an association of potato growers in Maine has been guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade, the specific charge being that buyers who would not do business in the manner prescribed by the association had been blacklisted, and deprived of any supplies of potatoes from the Aroostook county region. In short, the producer, through the complacent middleman, practically controlled the terms on which sales could be made of the joint product of many growers to even more consumers, their weapon of punishment being the boycott and the blacklist.

An appeal is reported as likely to be made, but on a technicality, and not on a challenge of the justice of the decision of the United States district court. The producers claim exemption from the anti-monopoly provisions of the Clayton act, because they are farmers. The high court's decision on this claim will be awaited with great eagerness. If conceded, then there will be an effort in Congress to do away with the exemption. The farmer monopolist can be as anti-social and as selfish as any other foe of good government and of freedom of trade.

Civilian Rule and the Moros

ONE of the indictments against the present Governor-General of the Philippines, earlier in an administration that has done so much to extend natives' share in government, was his turning over Mindanao and Sulu to the rule of a civilian Governor backed only by the native constabulary. Since the earliest American occupation all the governors had been military officials, and they had regulars at their call. Previously the argument had been that the Muhammadan population was so fanatical, so unused to respect for law, and so given to violence that it was unsafe to deal with the province as other provinces were dealt with. Nothing but a rigid disciplinarian, with trained soldiers at his command, it was said, could be counted on to preserve a semblance of order and punish the tribesmen as they must be punished.

Governor-General Harrison had the temerity to think otherwise. He made a former executive secretary of the Philippine commission governor of the militant provinces. He withdrew the soldiers and left maintenance of law and order to the constabulary, natives, who were more suited for dealing with the outlaws than were soldiers from the United States. The provincial Governor, Frank Carpenter, and his policemen, settled down to their difficult task, with cynicism and skepticism dominant at Manila, in circles of officialdom where the old guard ruled.

The record, as now made up, is not one to encourage the extreme pacifist. There has been use of force as well as of persuasion and conciliation, but it has been without malice, and by Filipinos, not Americans, standing for law as over against lawlessness. "The whole Sulu archipelago is in a state of law, order and peaceful control," says Governor Carpenter, and this "with a minimum of hatred and heartburns on the part of the population, which, in gradually increasing numbers, came to help us in our work of rooting out the lawless who were preying on the law-abiding."

Not a little of the success which the United States has had in working among what are admittedly the most difficult persons to deal with of all dwellers under the transplanted stars and stripes has been due to a wise course with regard to the religious problem. It began quite early in the period of American rule, and has continued. Not only have the Muhammadans been shown that they are not to be made to suffer for their creed, but they have been saved from a harrying persecution that, under Spanish rule, developed aversion not only to the ecclesiastical proselytizers but to the faith the latter professed to teach. Fair dealing with the crescent has made it easier for the cross to gain native respect, and has modified Moro fanaticism.

Uruguay's Eight-Hour Law

DURING the administration of Sr. Batlle y Ordeñez, the small but flourishing state of Uruguay has, since 1911, experimented with more progressive legislation than in all its prior history. A positive character, with marked intellectual achievements, this statesman has been able to carry the state along a pathway toward collectivism; and this without driving away outside investors of capital, though often alarming them, and occasionally provoking action on the part of other governments. Still, on the whole, the new legislation stood the test of time fairly well until the world war broke out, since when some defects have been more apparent.

The social program that President Ordeñez had in view for Uruguayan society's adoption was one unfavorable to overlong labor; and to this end an eight-hour day was passed, which left no option with worker or with employer as to overtime, no matter how adequately paid, or how willing master and workman might be to toil. When the complications of the war tangled up the shipping industry of the South American countries, enforcement of this law on the ships that were left to do business proved so harassing that Uruguay was given the alternative of rescinding the law or losing her surviving trade facilities. She decided to rescind.

The present President, Dr. Feliciano Viera, like his predecessor, is a progressive, but he is amenable to the lessons of experience, and knows the difference between a theory and a condition. So, from the government side, there has been no opposition to the repeal of a dogmatic arbitrary law governing hours of labor. Whether, when customary conditions of shipping return, and there is a restoration of adequate tonnage, there will be another eight-hour law, less fixed in its terms, time will tell. Presumably there will be, for, broadly speaking, the national standards are unusually broad and progressive. Uruguay experiments, and Argentina profits by her experimentation.

The Steamship Savannah

SUBMARINE vessels have been passing to and fro between Great Britain and Canada for a considerable time. This fact has been known to many, although withheld from the general public. There is hardly an excuse for doubting that, with the return of peace, the dirigibles, and perhaps the aeroplanes, of several nations, will ply between Europe and America with regularity. It is reasonable to assume that the time that will have elapsed between the beginning of power aviation and the successful negotiation of passage, by an air vessel or machine, between the continents named, will not be so great as that which intervened between the first crude experiments of Robert Fulton and John Stevens and the adoption of steam for the propulsion of boats.

The Savannah was designed by John Stevens, and sailed from the Georgia port for the principal reason that Robert Fulton and Robert R. Livingston, and their associates, had, after the success of the Clermont was established, obtained a monopoly of steam navigation in the waters of New York state. Stevens was earlier than Fulton as an experimenter in steam navigation. He had perfected his plans for a steam vessel in 1789, and in 1804 and 1805 he built small vessels which showed that his plans were feasible. The Phoenix, which he completed in 1807, followed.

But it is not with the first steamboat, or with the first steamboat builder, but rather with the first steamship to make the Atlantic voyage that we now have to do. Ever since the time of Roger Bacon and Blasco de Garay, inventive genius had been paving the way for the achievements of Fulton and Stevens. Salomon de Caus, in 1615, and the Marquis of Worcester, in 1663, had each proposed the application of steam to paddle boats. After these there is a long line of inventors and experimenters, marked at intervals by such names as Papin, Newcomen, Jonathan Hulls, William Henry, James Rumsey, John Fitch, the Count de Auxiron, and the Marquis de Jouffroy, working and striving on the Fulda, on the Thames, on the Seine, or on the Potomac, each getting closer to the other, until Fulton and Stevens, almost simultaneously, reach for the problem and solve it.

However the first discovery of steam as a motive power, or its application to the propulsion of conveyances by land or water may be disputed, there is, fortunately, no question as to the right of John Stevens to the honor of designing the first steamship to make its way across the Atlantic. Compared with ships of moderate size in our day, that craft was little more than a toy. The tonnage of any one of several recent models of ocean liners is 165 times greater than that of the Savannah. She would look little larger than a launch beside the Olympic. She could carry only seventy-five tons of coal and twenty-five cords of wood. Yet she made the passage in twenty-six days, on eighteen of which she had used steam. Of course, as was the custom of Atlantic steam liners long afterward, she husbanded her fuel by using her sails whenever possible, but her experience established the feasibility of trans-Atlantic steam navigation.

As she approached Cape Clear, Ireland, and smoke was seen to issue from her, revenue cutters, cruising in the vicinity, assumed that she was a sailing vessel on fire. They were puzzled, however, to find that she outran them when they attempted to assist her, and when, finally, they brought her to by firing several shots, they were amazed to find that she was operated by a steam engine.

When she reached Liverpool and her achievement became known, she was given a hearty reception. Naval officers, noblemen, and representatives of the mercantile interests, visited her and showered compliments on her commander and crew. After remaining twenty-five days in Liverpool she sailed for St. Petersburg, on July 23, "getting under way with steam" and "a large fleet of vessels in company," according to a newspaper account of the time. On the 5th of September she took Lord Lynedoch, then traveling in northern Europe, on board at Stockholm, reaching Cronstadt on the 9th, having used steam on the whole passage. Reaching St. Petersburg a few days later, she remained there until Oct. 10, the recipient of many honors, and, setting sail for home,

arrived in Savannah on Nov. 30. Trans-Atlantic steam navigation, from this time on, made progress by leaps and bounds, the vessels growing larger and larger from year to year, until the Great Eastern was constructed. Her failure led to the belief that no vessel of such immense size could ever be successful. The Great Eastern was about half the tonnage of the first-class Atlantic liners of today.

Notes and Comments

THE buying of rare books is like the practice of forestry. The true forester recognizes that, whilst the sapling of today will not be a tree tomorrow, it will be a tree some day. So the true book collector looks ahead. He keeps an eye open for "a presentation quarto inscribed by Shakespeare to Ben Jonson," yet he does not neglect the book that may not be now, but will assuredly one day, be famous. As it has been well put, if we could get into the true perspective of our times, we should be able to gaze with the eyes of posterity on such prizes as gift books from Thomas Hardy to Swinburne. Such a book changed hands in an auction in London, recently. It was "Wessex Poems and Other Verses," and it was inscribed, "To Algernon Charles Swinburne, whose genius has for more than thirty years been the charm of Thomas Hardy, Dec., 1908."

THEN again, at the same sale there was a "juvenile corner." And to some people, one book that was there for sale, and did eventually change hands for very little, would have been worth a great deal. It was Thomas Hope's "Costumes of the Ancients," published in 1809. It was given to Swinburne when a little boy of 7 by his father. Why? But no matter. It was perhaps the first real book he ever had, and like all such books was no doubt an untold treasure. The recollection, somehow, inevitably comes of another small boy, Charles Lamb, poring over wonderful books and seeing wonderful things in the dark library of Samuel Salt in the Temple.

THAT satire has played an important and a useful part in the upraising of humanity to a higher sense of the fitness of things, no student of world progress will be likely to deny. It is indisputable that the great satirists, throughout all the ages, have lashed the wrong to uphold the right. But of real interest, at this time, would be George Bernard Shaw's views on Professor Bliss Perry's theory that satire is in a state of decay.

MISSISSIPPI was admitted into the sisterhood of states of the American Union on Dec. 10, 1817. Preparations are now being made for the celebration of its centenary. Among other plans agreed upon is one for the holding of industrial expositions at Gulfport. The grounds have been cleared, and buildings suitable to the housing of exhibits will soon be in course of erection. It is not intended to make an extravagant display, but rather to provide a quiet attraction that will induce thoughtful people, in all parts of the country, to visit Mississippi annually and see what the state has to offer, both in the line of business and pleasure, in midwinter. The idea is an excellent one. Mississippi is not known so well or so widely as it should be.

ON AN Iron Mountain train in Missouri, a short time ago, a young child gave unmistakable expression to a desire for milk. The conductor pulled the bell cord and stopped the train in front of a farmhouse, ran across the lot and succeeded in obtaining a supply of the food. The matter was brought to the attention of the manager of the road, and the conductor was summoned to appear in his presence. Was the trainman reprimanded? No, he was complimented and thanked for showing so much good sense and human kindness. Since passing into the hands of a receiver the Iron Mountain railway is evidently conducted with regard to the welfare of its patrons.

IF THE Pioneer Society of California has a valuable collection of coins, peculiar to that state and identified with its early history, of course it is not going to be tempted by any bid from an eastern collector to sell the collection en bloc. Nor should it take very long for Californians of means to see to it that the collection stays where it belongs, and that it is made a treasure of some distinctively state institution's museum.

BOTH invention and purpose must be credited to the women lawyers of New York city, who have decided to publish a magazine called "Oyez." Seldom, if ever, has that Anglo-French interjection been so used. But what is it that the Portias wish the public to know? Facts about the present legal status of women, some of which are intolerable, some tolerable, and some commendable, but all debatable in the light of contemporary standards of justice.

NORTHWARD the Negro of the South of the United States is taking his way, to do the work that, prior to the war, white emigrants from Europe were wont to do. His new employers can make it profitable, financially, for him to shift his place of toil, and as, in addition, he gets more political power and suffers less racial ostracism, it is not surprising that he is moving. Southern employers of labor and northern trades unionists are concerned about the dimensions of the tread. Liberals among the Negroes welcome it.

A PREACHER in Boston recently announced that he had discovered a prophecy of the coming of the automobile, in these words, found in Nahum ii. 4, "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broadways; they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings." The Chronicle Herald of Macon, Mo., now claims priority of discovery for the Rev. G. E. Edwards, of that town, who cited the verse in a sermon more than a year ago. The point involved in the claim is, of course, one of local pride, not of sectional jealousy.